

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 162

PRICE TWO CENTS

MRS. MULLIGAN AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB FEDERATION

Natick Woman Retains the Leadership of State Alliance at Convention Balloted by 300 Delegates

LEAGUE IS ADMITTED

Boston Organization Joined With Central Society by a Vote to Change the Constitution at Second Session

TEMPLETON, Mass.—Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan of Natick was reelected president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the second session today of the twentieth annual meeting in the First Parish church. Nearly 300 delegates attended.

Other officers elected were first vice-president, Mrs. George Winslow Perkins of the Roxburgh Club, who is also president of the new city federation; second vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Denison of Framingham; third vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Wadeigh of Boston, and fourth vice-president, Mrs. Ella C. R. Whitton of Dorchester.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney was reelected clerk and Miss Jessie M. Fisher of Newton assistant clerk. Mrs. Arthur A. Hubbard was reelected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Lena R. Wellington, treasurer. Directors elected for three years were Mrs. Anna Louise Collins, Lynn; Mrs. Katherine H. McClellan, Springfield; Mrs. Sara S. Gilson, Wellesley Hills; Mrs. Sophie M. Dumas, Lowell, and Miss Grace M. Burt, Newton.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the admission of the city of Boston federation into the state federation was adopted.

After election reports on industrial and social conditions were presented by Mrs. Clarence W. Clark; civics, Mrs. Walter R. Dame; legislative, Mrs. Snow Rich; public health, Mrs. Lilias Folger, and conservation, Mrs. Fred H. Tucker.

Following luncheon the members convened to hear reports of department work and civil service reform by Mrs. John H. Tabor; literature and library extension, Mrs. George B. Woodward; home economics, Mrs. Hattie M. Douglas, and food sanitation by Mrs. Joshua W. Clark.

HARDWARE MEN HEAR PAPERS AND REPORTS READ IN CONVENTION

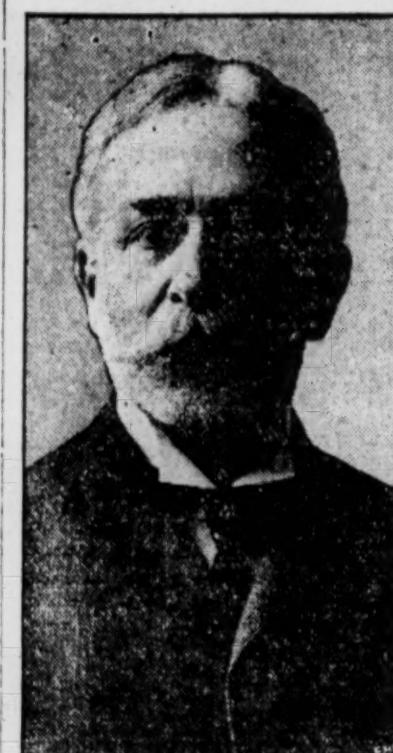
Reports of the transportation and pad, nail and cork committees by F. W. George and H. B. Nicholson, chairmen respectively, and a paper on "Credits" by Henry Bodevin of Brooklyn, followed by a discussion led by Charles W. Henderson of Boston and E. F. Yarnelle of Fort Wayne occupied the executive session today of the American Iron, Steel and Heavy Hardware Association in its third annual convention at the Hotel Somerset.

An automobile trip to Marblehead Neck to the Eastern Yacht Club where a hydroplane flight will be witnessed this afternoon will be followed by an open session tonight. Charles M. Roehm of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. G. C. F. Williams of Hartford, Conn., will read papers on the "Missionary Salesman" from the jobber's and manufacturer's standpoint.

General discussion will be led by W. J. Kent, George E. Enos, J. W. McGinnies, W. J. McCurdy and James K. Crofut. Executive and open sessions, including election of officers on Thursday, will be followed by the annual dinner at the Somerset at night.

Special cars took the delegates, including over a score of women to the Narragansett 5:20 boat and a shore dinner at Pemberton Tuesday evening.

Head of Commission in Boston Which Is to Entertain Harbor Experts



(Copyright, 1912, by Purdy)
CAPT. W. H. JAQUES

HARBOR EXPERTS VISITING BOSTON TO BE TENDERED DINNER

Port engineers and harbor development experts numbering more than 100 from several parts of the world and including the visiting delegation from the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses are to be tendered a complimentary dinner at the Algonquin Club this evening.

The party is making an inspection today of the Cape Cod canal, now being built by the Cape Cod Construction Company, as guests of August Belmont, president of the company. The delegates left on a special train provided by the New Haven road at Fall River wharf, going to Buzzards Bay, from there to Sagamore and Sandwich. They will arrive at the South station this afternoon.

The dinner will be given by the Chamber of Commerce. Among the visiting speakers will be August Belmont, J. Hampton Moore, official delegate of the United States to Congress; M. V. E. de Timonoff, engineer-state councilor of Russia; delegates from England, Germany and France. The home speakers will be Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Gen. Hugh Bancroft and George S. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce. Joseph B. Russell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will preside.

While in this city the delegates will also be the guests of the Boston City Club and the Boston local commission.

WIRELESS MEN OF 37 COUNTRIES SEE CONVENTION OPEN

NEW YORK—A London Marconi transatlantic wireless telegraph says that the second international radio-telegraphic convention has opened. The 100 delegates from 37 countries represent the world's postal authorities and telegraph and cable systems.

The convention opened with an address of welcome by the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, after which Sir Henry Balfour, recently fiscal agent of the British government in the Ottoman empire, was elected permanent chairman of the convention.

It is understood that the conference will be in session about a month and its sessions will be secret.

There will be a reception by the King at Buckingham palace next Monday, at which the entire delegation will be presented. There appears to be a remarkable feeling of amity among the delegates.

The American delegates were entertained at dinner by Ambassador White-

law Reid at Dorchester House.

Many families of your acquaintance doubtless will be glad to see a thoroughly clean, progressive paper like THE MONITOR. When you hand or mail your copy to others you are doing a service which is always appreciated by THE MONITOR, and which is bound to redound to the benefit of the recipient and the satisfaction of the giver.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

BUILDING EXAMINERS ARE PROVIDED FOR IN ORDINANCE DRAFTED

Mayor Calls Special Meeting of City Council to Act on the Measure as Drawn by the Corporation Counsel

TO PROVIDE SAFETY

Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, submitted to the mayor today a draft of a proposed ordinance establishing a board of examiners within the building department for safety in the construction, alteration, removal and tearing down of structures in Boston.

Mr. Corbett submitted this draft in view of the fact that the Legislature has just passed an act permitting the city to take such action as is necessary.

A special session of the city council has been called by the mayor for Friday afternoon for consideration of the ordinance, which is as follows:

Section 1—All applications for permit for the construction, alteration, removal and tearing down of buildings and structures shall contain a specification stating the name and address of the person to whom the charge or control of the work.

Section 2—The building commissioner shall grant no permit for the construction, tearing down, alteration or removal of structures in the city of Boston unless the person specified in the application for the permit to have the charge or control of the same shall have been certified to the building commissioners as qualified to do the work of constructor, altering, tearing down or removing buildings or structures in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, or unless the work to be done, in the opinion of the building commissioner, is of such a nature as not to require a certified person to have charge or control of the same.

Sect. 3—There shall be in the building department a board to be called the "Board of Examiners." Said board shall consist of three members, one to be the building commissioner, who shall be an ex officio member, and serve without compensation, and two to be appointed by the mayor in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of chapter 486, year of 1909, who shall each receive \$10 for every day actually spent in the performance of their duties, but no more than \$1000 each in any one year.

Sect. 4—The board of examiners shall as soon as may be after the appointment of two members, become operative, meet and organize by the selection of one of two said members as chairman, and of the other as secretary, and shall thereupon designate the times and places for the examination of any and all persons who shall hereafter have charge or control of the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures as specified in the application for permit therefore, as granted by the building commissioner.

The examination shall have special reference to the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures, and shall test the knowledge of the person, in regard to the same and in regard to his ability to make practical application of such knowledge to his work in question in regard to his capacity and fitness to have charge and control of such work.

If the board of examiners is satisfied as to the qualifications of the person, the board shall certify the name and address of such person to the building commissioner, who shall keep a record thereof open to public inspection, and such qualification shall remain in full force and effect until said certification is revoked for cause or violation of the building laws, after notice to said person and a hearing before said board of examiners.

Any person who shall by affidavit show to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he has had the charge or control of the construction, alteration, removal or tearing down of buildings or structures prior to the passage of this ordinance and shall satisfy the board of examiners as to his qualifications by experience, capacity and fitness in the work, may be entitled to have his name certified to the building commissioner without an examination.

Section 5—This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval, except section 2, which shall take effect 30 days after the organization of the board of examiners, as provided for in section 3.

MERCHANTS WILL GO TO NAHANT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Merchants and Business Men's Association voted last night to hold the annual outing at Bass Point, Nahant, on July 24, and appointed Thomas Hickey, Louis P. Gowin, George E. Lucas, J. Warren Poland, Crozier Latimer, Frank E. Cox, Ashton H. Thayer and J. R. Reid as a committee of arrangements. Business will be suspended in the town while the merchants and their families are at the seashore.

B. & M. REFUSES TO PAY

Boston & Maine railroad has notified the city of Somerville that it will not pay the sidewalk assessments levied upon it as the result of improvements made in the vicinity of its property on Broadway, Cedar street and Lowell street. The assessments amount to over \$134.

GRAND TRUNK BILL SENATE AMENDMENT APPROVED BY HOUSE

Successful passage through the Legislature of the Grand Trunk bill permitting the Southern New England to enter Boston was practically assured today when the House, without debate agreed to the Senate amendment made when the measure was passed to be engrossed in that body.

Chief of these amendments was one providing that the railroad commissioners, if they considered it advisable, might withhold approval of the location of the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk from Blackstone to Boston until assurances had been given by the road that the proposed extension of the New Hampshire state line to Boston will be built.

The bill as amended was sent to the secretary of state to be engrossed. It will then be returned to both branches for enactment and if enacted will go to the Governor for his signature.

Representative Cox of Boston, Republican House leader, said that it was his opinion that the House members were practically unanimous for enactment of the bill. The Senate is expected to take the same position.

Although Governor Foss has threatened to veto the bill for railroad legislation unless the Legislature passes a measure giving increased powers to either the present or a new railroad board, the feeling is general at the State House that such action would not be taken by the Governor on the Grand Trunk bill.

GOV. FOSS HAS BILL WHICH PROVIDES FOR BOARD OF ECONOMY

Governor Foss has before him today for his signature the bill providing for a state board of economy and efficiency.

This measure is the outcome of the movement for a state finance commission. It was enacted by both branches of the Legislature Tuesday without debate and is expected to receive the approval of the Governor.

This bill calls for a commission of three, one of whom is to be the state auditor. The other two are to be appointed by the Governor. To the auditor the heads of state departments, boards and institutions are required to submit annually statements showing, in detail, the amounts appropriated for their departments and the appropriations needed for the ensuing year. Explanations must be made for any desired increases.

The commission is to study such statements and report to the Legislature any facts or recommendations that may be deemed in the interest of efficiency and to note and kindly feel that inequality of opportunity.

"Men like to do what they can do well and no boy entering any manufacturing establishment can do his best work if he understands that his equipment for that work is so inferior to those with whom he is associated that he is at a disadvantage.

"The boy does not stand still; he is either progressive or retrogressive. Inspire him with faith in himself and he puts forth his best efforts to succeed. We all work better under encouragement and inspiration than under the last and spur.

Two bills providing for a state finance commission to supervise the financial affairs of the cities and towns of the state were given an adverse report by joint ways and means committee after consideration. This report was accepted by both branches and the measures thereby were lost so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

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WOMAN'S SENTENCE COMMUTED

Commutation of the sentence of Mrs. Lena Cusmano to life imprisonment was voted today by the Governor's council.

Mrs. Cusmano was sentenced together with Enrico Mascioli to the electric chair for slaying her husband.

PLEA FOR \$15,000,000 VOCATION BILL MADE BY VERMONT SENATOR

Congress Urged to Pass Page Measure for Cooperation of Nation and State in Advancing Trade Instruction

NEEDS POINTED OUT

WASHINGTON—Author of a bill to provide substantial government cooperation for the uplift of young America, Senator Page of Vermont this afternoon made a strong argument in favor of his measure in the Senate.

Secretary Knox said that this step was decided upon for two reasons, one in order to be in better communication with Guantanamo through wireless and the other that additional marines might be ready if needed. He added that it was not believed that the marines would be required just now.

Secretary Knox laid special stress on the fact that the despatch of vessels did not mean any new step toward intervention, but was merely a precautionary measure.

U. S. BATTLESHIPS RUSHED FROM KEY WEST TO GUANTANAMO

WASHINGTON—Four American battleships will be rushed at once from Key West to Guantanamo, Cuba, according to decision reached by President Taft and the secretary of state at a lengthy conference today.

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L' EMPLOYEES CALL BIG MASS MEETINGS TO TALK OVER PLANS

Both the halls in the Paine Memorial building have been engaged for a mass meeting Thursday night of the Elevated Carmen's Union. The doors will be open at 8 o'clock, but the meeting will not start until 1:30 Friday morning.

Fred Fay, organizer of the new union, says the Elevated company discharged today 50 more employees who belong to the union, and that the mass meeting has been called to discuss this as well as the circumstances surrounding previous discharges.

Mr. Fay reports that more men joined the union today, and that at least 2500 men will be at the mass meeting tomorrow night.

"We will do all we can for arbitration if we have to do it by correspondence and through the newspapers," said Mr. Fay, "but if the road continues to force us to be ready to make a stand. We have 3000 members and feel pretty confident about the outcome."

The Boston Elevated Protective Association has been perfected by Elevated non-union employees. Headquarters is at 827 Shawmut avenue. The association's aim is to oppose the union and to represent any grievances that may arise among the car men and to settle these with the general manager, who has assured recognition and willingness to better any conditions that may be improved through the request of grievance committees.

MORE TEXTILE WORKERS QUIT IN LAWRENCE MILL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Police were rushed to the Washington mill about 10:30 today when 150 textile operatives employed in the combing, carding and wet finishing departments struck.

There was no disorder. This makes 500 now on strike at the Washington mill, because the officials refuse to reinstate a discharged I. W. W. member.

The Ministers Association today took active steps to have recalled from office School Commissioner John J. Breen, the politician who recently was convicted and sentenced to pay \$500 fine for "planting" dynamite to discredit the strikers during last winter's strike. The local papers all have called on Mr. Breen to resign, but the city officials have taken no step to relieve him of his post. Last night the Ministers Association voted to demand a recall action against Mr. Breen.

GUARDS ON DUTY AT CLINTON DAM

CLINTON, Mass.—Guards are still on watch today at the Wachusett dam of the Metropolitan Water Supply plant, though no effort apparently has been made to carry out the threat to dynamite the dam which Superintendent Allardice received in an unsigned letter on Saturday.

The letter, the contents of which became known Tuesday, purported to come from the Lancaster mills strikers, and warned Superintendent Allardice that, if he permitted the state employees, who are special police officers of this town, to serve at the mill gates on Monday morning in handling the strike situation, the dam would be dynamited. Little weight is given to the threat, though a guard was constantly maintained. There were no outbreaks among the strikers Tuesday, but the Worcester police were on duty at the gates when the mills opened yesterday.

Send your "Want" ad to 

**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

"I EXCEL, SIR!"

The shades of night were scarcely gone when, through the hamlets, rushing on, came the "sweat-binders," warm and red. Who, to the crowds of people, said: "540!"

"What do they mean?" some folks inquire; "What is the thing that is desired?" The answer came from swelling throats: "Why, don't you know? We're after votes—540!"

On, on they went at furious rate, From town to town, from state to state, Still fondly striving to secure Of delegates, "true blue" and sure, 540!"

Ful well they knew if they could get enough votes, that when they met, The prize would fall to that man's lot. Who could arise and say: "I've got 540!"

All day and far into the night The speakers spewed with all their might,

And when in sleep they closed their eyes, God 'mid their happy dreams would rise; "540!"

While it is true that in the game of baseball diamonds are trumps, still clubs play a pretty big part.

CENTERS OF INTEREST

From this time on Chicago will be right plumb in the center of the political map until, at the close of the Republican national convention, that distinction is transferred to Baltimore, where the Democrats in national convention will meet to decide who's who among their ranks.

It is reported that the strawberry crop is to be a bumper, too. This promises to be a great summer for pie, politics and patriotism.

The tremendous value which so many prospective candidates seem to be placing upon the seat which Senator Crane is to vacate serves to increase the wonder how he ever managed to induce himself to propose giving it up voluntarily.

THOSE FOOTPRINTS

Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, intends starting early next year on a trip to the North Pole. While there, just as a matter of public reassurance, he will photograph the footprints he finds and bring them home for the purpose of fitting them to Rear Admiral Peary's walking shoes.

If some careless journal shall speak of it as the forthcoming Chicago "contention" it can easily be explained away as one of those typographical errors.

TREND TO PEACE

Every one who is ardently in favor of universal peace must believe that the treaties made and in the making all tend toward the desired goal, notwithstanding it may still be some time before the cable shall bring the news that the great Krupp gun works have gone out of business because there was no further demand for their products.

The leaders of each of the political parties must bear in mind no ticket can run well if it is handicapped in the non-knees.

MANY CHANGES BEING MADE FOR AVIATION MEET

Preparations for Boston's third aviation meet are being made, and visitors to the Harvard aviation field at Squantum this year will find new arrangements.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—*Vanderbilt*.
LAST QUADRILLE—*Maxim*.
MAJESTIC—"The Typhoon".
PLYMOUTH—"Alas, Jiminy, Valentine".
SHUBERT—"Hanky Panky".
TREMONT—"The Spring Maid".

NEW YORK
CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance".
COLLIER'S—"Bunty Pulls the Strings".
GALLO—"Officer 69".
LIBERTY—"The Rainbow".
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robbie Hood".
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel".

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—*Ben Greet Players*.
CORT—"Ready Money".
ILLINOIS—"The Bachelor Girl".
OLYMPIC—"The Only Son".
OPERA HOUSE—"Holbrook Blinn".
STUDIEBAKER—"Elsie Jessie".

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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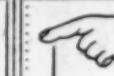
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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

 It will be run FREE
**ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

DOORWAY OF THE LEWIS SCHOOL



Segment of arch with heavy molding and keystone rests on short, straight sections of similar construction

ARCBALD EVIDENCE TAKEN UP IN SECRET BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Testimony in the case against Judge Robert W. Archbold of the commerce court having been concluded before the House committee on judiciary, the committee in a short time will be expected to announce to the House whether, in its opinion, the evidence is such as to warrant the beginning of impeachment proceedings. Opinion is divided as to whether the committee will recommend impeachment or will advise that the case be dismissed. If impeachment is recommended and the recommendation is followed by the House, then will begin one of those rare ceremonies in which the House will act as prosecutor and the Senate as the judge. Impeachment would probably carry the session of Congress forward at least a month.

The committee hearing the case will discuss the testimony today in executive session.

Judge Archbold declined to defend himself by going on the stand. The only defense offered was by his attorney, Colonel Worthing, who read into the record the judge's statement in court when he imposed the fines of \$1000 on the officials of the wire trust who were indicted.

Wrisley Brown, an attorney in the department of justice, was called as the last witness to describe the disappearance of James R. Dainty of Scranton, whom he regarded as a material witness in the case but who cannot be found. Mr. Brown described his difficulties in working up the Archbold case.

Under the provisions of the constitution, the House, after deciding that there should be impeachment, appoints a special committee, usually composed of the leading lawyers of the committee on judiciary, to prepare the impeachment articles, which in some respects resemble the indictment of a grand jury.

The trial of the case proceeds before the entire Senate, and a two-thirds majority is necessary for conviction. The attitude of the Senate in these trials is always judicial, for the majority of its members are usually lawyers, and sticklers for precedent and the observance of all proprieties. The House is equally particular in these respects, and therefore the proceeding is solemn and dignified.

The last impeachment proceeding was that against Charles Swayne of the northern federal district of Florida in 1805. He was not convicted. The last before that was the Belknap impeachment in 1870. Belknap was secretary of war under President Grant. His trial lasted from March until August, and he was acquitted. Then came the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868, lasting from February until May, and also resulting in an acquittal.

Judge West H. Humphreys of one of the Tennessee districts, was removed from office as the result of impeachment proceedings in 1862. Judge James H. Peck of the federal court in Missouri, was impeached and acquitted in 1805. John Pickering of the federal court in New Hampshire was impeached and removed from office in 1803, and William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, was impeached in 1799, but resigned before his case was brought to trial. This was the impeachment record of the United States Senate—eight cases since the foundation of the government, with two convictions, and four of the cases coming up during or since the civil war.

The plan provides that employees in service from '20 to '25 years shall receive a pension equal to 1 per cent of their average salary for 10 years preceding retirement multiplied by the number of years of their service.

The cases to be considered under this pension plan are to be passed upon by a pension committee consisting of F. A. Houston, general manager, chairman; E. A. Wilkie, recorder; C. T. Keller, general commercial superintendent; G. H. Dresser, general superintendent of plant, and E. W. Longley, general auditor.

PHONE PENSION SYSTEM GOES INTO EFFECT IN MONTH

July 1 will mark the beginning of the new pension system of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, with minimum pensions of \$25 per month and maximum of \$100 per month.

The doors are panelled in plain style. The water table breaks off abruptly at each side of that entrance. The trimmings are of stone and the main body of the structure is brick.

TAP DAY IS HELD BY MEN AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Tap day at Brown University, when 12 men are chosen for the Cammarian Club, the senior society, brought many persons to Syles hall. President Faunce addressed the club and the newly chosen members. The men tapped, with the fraternities to which they belong, follow:

Russell G. Ashbaugh, Beta Theta Pi, of Youngstown, O.; Walter J. Bass, Alpha Tau Omega, of Hyde Park, Mass.; George M. Crowther, Phi Gamma Delta; Pawtucket, R. I.; Daniel H. Kulp, Theta Delta Chi, of Pottstown, Pa.; Ira L. Della Kappa Epsilon, of Moravia, N. Y.; Horace R. Reddington, Delta Kappa Epsilon, of Amherst, O.; Richard D. Robinson, Psi Upsilon, of Baltimore; Walter H. Snell, Theta Delta Chi, of Brockton, Mass.; John K. Starkweather, Psi Upsilon, of Denver; William M. Sullivan, Phi Kappa, of Fall River, Mass.; Norman S. Taber, Alpha Delta Phi, of Providence; John T. Walker, Jr., Psi Upsilon, of Providence.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: Name Twelve Athletes

J. P. JONES, T. BERN AND G. L. HORINE TO COMPETE IN TRYOUTS

Athletes to Be Timed at End of Metric and English Standard Distances—Records Seem Certain

STILL SEATS LEFT

Enthusiasm continues to run high today among followers of track athletics over the great eastern Olympic tryouts to be held in the Harvard stadium Saturday. Secretary George V. Brown of the tryout committee said today that the presence of John Paul Jones, holder of the world's amateur record for the mile run, T. S. Berna, another Cornell man, who ranks as one of the best college distance runners in years and G. L. Horine, the remarkable Californian high jumper with a record of 6 feet 7 inches, is now assured. R. B. Thomas, the famous Princeton sprinter, is also looked for, to compete in the short distances.

These men are already selected for the team and it was not necessary for them to be on the list of entries which closed May 25. Their presence is great added attraction, however, and is sure to bring out many more spectators for this event, which bids fair to be the keenest ever held in America.

Many records are likely to go with the country's best athletes in competition. Timers will be stationed at the end of the distances in meters and at the end of the distances according to the English standard of yards and feet.

A number of the athletes have announced their intention of trying for records at the latter distances. The winner of the 400-meter run, for instance, will be timed as he finishes that distance, and if he desires his time will be taken at the end of the quarter mile also. The two standards compare favorably as a meter is only a very little more than a yard.

Although the advance sale of tickets for Saturday's games continues to be very great, the tryout committee, consisting of William F. Garcelon, George B. Billings and Edward E. Babb, issued a statement Tuesday in which the importance of the games was noted, and in which an appeal was made to the general public for financial support as a matter of patriotism. The statement follows:

To the sport loving public of New England: The Olympic committee designated Boston as the place for the Olympic tryouts because of the representations made that Boston was the "greatest sport loving center in the United States." We had about 25,000 tickets for the games, and determined to charge popular prices of 50 cents and \$1, in order that those people in New England who felt that they could not afford to make a large contribution could assist in sending American athletes to Sweden to compete against the best men from other parts of the world.

The games will be held rain or shine, and we feel that in order to hold our position in the sport loving world the Stadium should be filled to overflowing next Saturday and that every person who feels an interest in having a victorious American team at Sweden in July should procure tickets at once, giving them away if he cannot use them himself. One employer has bought 100 tickets for his employees. These games afford an opportunity for us to give a demonstration of our patriotism. Tickets are on sale at the B. A. Wright & Ditson's and Leavitt & Pierce's in Cambridge, or they may be procured by application to any of the committee. The games will start promptly at 2 p. m. on Saturday and should be over by 5:30 p. m. Every seat is reserved.

WILLIAM F. GARCELON,
GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
EDWARD E. BABB,
Olympic tryout committee.

DARTMOUTH STARS IN EASTERN TRIALS



M. S. WRIGHT '13
Pole vaulter with record of 12ft. 6 1/2 in.



H. B. ENRIGHT '13
High jumper of better than 6 ft.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	14	.691	31	7	.816
Boston	30	13	.691	31	8	.750
Detroit	23	21	.523	22	17	.564
Philadelphia	19	18	.514	19	19	.500
Washington	22	21	.512	20	25	.444
Cleveland	19	20	.479	20	20	.444
New York	13	25	.342	19	25	.324
St. Louis	12	30	.286	13	29	.311

RESULTS TUESDAY

Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 14, New York 0.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

CLEVELAND WINS AGAIN

CLEVELAND—Largely because of the pitching of Gregg, Cleveland defeated Boston 5 to 1 here Tuesday afternoon. Bedient had a bad fourth inning, and had to be relieved by Cicotte. It was Napoleon LaJoie's tenth anniversary as a resident ball player, and he was presented with \$1134. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1

Batteries, Gregg and O'Neill; Bedient, Cicotte and Nummiker, Carrigan. Umpires, Eggen and Evans.

CHICAGO WINS, 2 TO 0

CHICAGO—Chicago evened the series with Philadelphia Tuesday, winning the final game, 2 to 0. Hits by Rath and Zeider, Weare's sacrifice and an error by McInnis in the fifth netted the two runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries, Gregg and O'Neill; Bedient, Cicotte and Nummiker, Carrigan. Umpires, Eggen and Evans.

DETROIT, 14, NEW YORK 1

DETROIT—Heavy hitting by Detroit, combined with listless fielding of New York and the wildness of two pitchers, gave the local team an easy victory Tuesday afternoon, 14 to 1. Fisher was taken out at the end of the sixth and Shears, a recruit finished the game. The work was effective. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Detroit 0 1 0 1 4 0 1 3 — 14 1

Batteries, Works and Strange; Fisher and Connelly.

WASHINGTON DEFEATS ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS—Johnson had the better of Powell Tuesday afternoon, and Washington won the final game, 3 to 2, making a clean sweep of the series. Timing gave the visitors their runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2

Batteries, Johnson and Ainsworth; Powell and Krichell. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

PHILADELPHIA, 17, PITTSBURGH 4

PHILADELPHIA Pa.—Philadelphia

knocked O'Toole out of the box in the fifth inning, and also hit Cole's delivery, and won Tuesday's game from Pittsburgh by 17 to 4. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Pittsburgh 1 0 3 0 4 6 2 0 — 13 2

Batteries, Johnson and Ainsworth; Powell and Krichell. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

FELTON IS ON PROBATION

S. M. Felton '13, Harvard's star pitcher, football end and punter, has been put on probation by the college authorities and he will be unable to play baseball with the varsity team again this year.

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S. W. McCALL SAYS HE IS FOR A PRIMARY FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

WASHINGTON—Representative S. W. McCall is willing to enter the race for Senator Crane's seat, but his final decision will depend upon the outcome of the Chicago convention, the Massachusetts congressmen said today.

Mr. McCall holds strong views on the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt, to whom he has been steadily opposed and also takes a decided stand on the Massachusetts senatorial primary situation.

"The senatorship is the one office," he said, "where there should be a primary, because the other important offices are filled by direct vote and if a party does not nominate a good candidate the people can square things at the election. But with the senatorship there is no chance for a popular expression at any stage. Members of the Legislature are elected upon local and upon all sorts of other issues and then a candidate for senator can proceed to create a hothouse atmosphere around each man by bringing the pressure of friends and of interests, great and small. This pressure usually comes from a common center so that the member is apt not to know the real sentiment, or if he does, finds it difficult to respond to it."

"The kind of bill is not material if only one is enacted to give the people a chance somehow to express their opinion squarely upon candidates."

If there should be a strong popular expression for any one candidate it would be decisive and the pledging of members would be unnecessary. If there were no strong expression but the vote were broken into small fragments, the pledging might lead to the election of a candidate whom a majority of the voters would not desire. But the question of a pledge is secondary. The important thing for the primary law is to permit the candidates to come before all the voters of the state.

LUTHERAN SYNOD ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers were elected today at the eleventh annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York and New England, now being held in St. Marks church, Roxbury; President, the Rev. E. F. Keeley of Utica, N. Y.; secretary, the Rev. C. A. Ritchie of Binghamton, N. Y.; treasurer, Fred J. Walker of Kingston, N. Y.

The tenth anniversary celebration will take place tonight.

HOLM LEA FLOWER DISPLAY TO OPEN

Holm Lea, the Sargent estate in Brookline, will be open to the public after 1 p.m. on Saturday and all day Sunday for the annual display of rhododendrons and azaleas. Those coming by electric cars should take a Cypress street car at Dudley street or at Brookline Village and ride to the end of the line. Carriages and automobiles will not be admitted to the grounds.

WAGES BOARD MEETS IN MINE
NEW YORK—A cable despatch to the New York Sun from Cardiff, Wales, says that Lord St. Aldwyn, who will perhaps be better remembered as the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, clad in overalls and carrying a lamp, descended in the pit cage with his fellow members of a South Wales wages board and conducted a board meeting in the interior of the earth. There the members inspected the conditions under which the miners work.

TECH GRADUATE HAS JOB
Harold Harris Sharp of Bellevue avenue, Melrose, who was graduated from Technology yesterday, has received an appointment as superintendent of one of the Guggenheim mines in Mexico and will take charge Sept. 1. Next Tuesday he will leave with three classmates for Kellogg, Idaho, where they will work in the mines as laborers to gain practical experience. Mr. Sharp is the son of the Rev. Arthur Page Sharp, superintendent of the Lynn district of the Methodist church.

FAELTEN SCHOOL TO END YEAR
Graduating exercises of the Faeltel Pianoforte school will take place in Huntington Chambers hall, June 12 at 8 o'clock. Diplomas will be presented to Joseph Emmanuel Anderson, Horace B. Blackmer, and Misses Florence Holland Clark, Gladys Adela Copeland, Josephine Amelia Edwards, Fried Gerhard, Martha Elizabeth Gifford, Marion Charlotte Greenhood, Charlotte Hallett, Eva Maude Leslie, Edith Estelle Mardon, Madeline Nurse Paige and Jessica Alice Tupper. After the exercises there will be a reception by the graduates in Faeltel hall.

REDMEN HOLD POWWOW
LYNN, Mass.—More than 300 delegates to the annual sun powwow of Oweenee council 20, degree of Pocahontas, I. O. R. M., met in Paul Revere hall, Glendale, Tuesday night. These officers were elected: President, Annie Clark, of Lynn; vice presidents, Eunice Carr of Amesbury and Hattie Stark of Beverly; secretaries, Jennie Boone of Amesbury and Jenny Doty of Beverly; treasurers, Louise Colby and Mary L. Cole of Beverly.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION URGED
WASHINGTON—Federal incorporation act, such as recommended by President Taft, was on Tuesday urged upon the House judiciary committee by a delegation of officers of the National Chamber of Commerce, which included Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, George H. Whicker of Berlin, N. H.; J. P. Truesdell of New York and Bernard N. Baker of Boston.

CHAUFFEURS NAME QUINCY MAN
UTICA, N. Y.—Chaffeurs Federation of America, in annual meeting here on Tuesday afternoon, elected Benjamin F. Earl, West Quincy, Mass., president, and Carlton O. Brown, Boston, first vice-president.

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON

As special guest of honor, the members of the Lexington grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will have at their meeting this evening in Historic hall, Charles M. Gardner, the worthy state master. Edwin W. Hutchinson will preside and introduce Mr. Gardner. An entertainment has been arranged by the literary and music committee, of which Miss Emma F. Wright and Henry C. Franks are the chairmen. On the evening of June 19 the grange will give a strawberry festival under the direction of Byron C. Earle.

Ralph G. Wells has been elected president of the Lexington Public School Association. Other officers have been chosen as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. E. H. Nowers; secretary, Dr. Harry Bishop Osgood; treasurer, Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols; directors, Dr. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Ralph L. Stevens, Mrs. Jay O. Richards, Mrs. Charles A. Whittemore and Dr. Howard T. Crawford.

ARLINGTON

Another large tract of vacant land is now being opened up by J. W. Wilbur. It contains about 1,000,000 square feet of land.

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to G. A. Lowe to erect a garage for Agnes Barker at 26 Lombard road, to John Lyons to build a two-family house for Mrs. Julia Sefton on Randolph street, to William Robbins to build a two-family house and garage for Jeanie Whitney on Cleveland street, to Simon Finn to build a lunch room on Sylvan street and to W. A. Henderson to build a two-family house for Alfred T. Marson at 118 Jason street.

WAKEFIELD

Oscar H. Starkweather, former superintendent of streets in Needham, has assumed his duties as town highway engineer here. He will spend this week in laying out a plan of street improvements. The selectmen will decide Thursday whether to have the square rebuilt under his direction or by special contract. Work will commence this week on using oil and calcium chloride instead of water on streets. The highway department has \$26,000 at its disposal.

READING

New officers of the Apsey class of the First Baptist church are: President, E. E. Copeland; vice-president, Granger Carroll; secretary, Joseph H. Crosby; treasurer, J. Walker Fowler.

The Rev. D. Augustine Newton, pastor of the Congregational church, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society for five years and a voting member of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York.

WINCHESTER

David H. DeCourcey, chief engineer, yesterday took charge of the fire department as permanent chief under the new rule adopted by the selectmen. In the police department James P. Hargrove was advanced to a sergeantcy and placed in charge of headquarters at night.

There were 24 entries in the women's golf tournament at the Winchester Country Club yesterday when two-ball foursomes were played. Mrs. Ralph S. Vinal and Miss Isabel Hunt were in charge.

MEDFORD

Sarah Bradlee Fulton chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting and reception at the Royal house last evening.

Owing to an accident on a dredger in the Mystic river basin yesterday afternoon, the gates in Cradock dam were opened and the water in the basin lowered about three feet until repairs were made. This is the first time the water in the basin has been lowered since the dam was constructed three years ago.

MELROSE

The building commission erecting the Memorial hall and city auditorium will request an appropriation of \$5000 from the city government for grading the grounds. The building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

Major French has renewed the appointment of William R. Holley as second assistant chief of the fire department. The aldermen refused to confirm Mr. Holley at their meeting April 1.

MALDEN

The street commission has ordered the Elevated to place the gravel taken out of Pleasant street for use in the extension of Devir and Malden streets.

The Rev. L. H. Bugbee of the Center Methodist church will be toastmaster at the annual reunion of the class of '97 of Boston University at Rivervale Court this evening.

EVERETT

Miss Bertha Mann, instructor in the commercial department of the high school, has resigned.

Gethsemane commandery, Knights of Malta, gave an entertainment and dance in Grand Army hall last evening with George Wilson as master of ceremonies.

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ERIE CANAL WALL CAVING
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A large area of low country near Bushnell's basin is threatened with inundation from the Erie canal as a result of the removal of the "wash wall" from the bank of the canal.

TUFTS JUNIORS HOLD DINNER

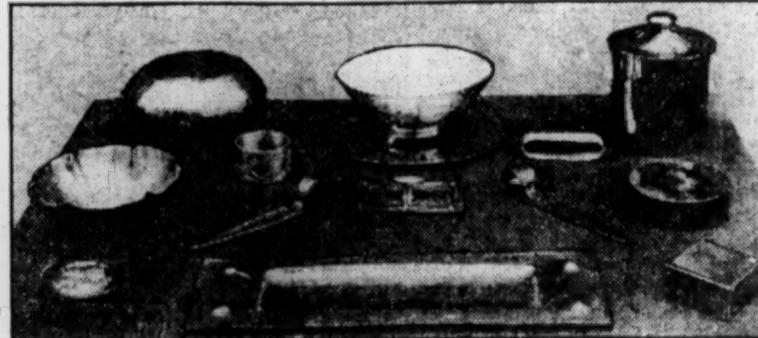
The "junior" banquet of the class of '13, Tufts College, was held at the American House last evening, with Prof. R. Lewis as guest of honor. Clinton R. Scott was toastmaster.

DRESSES MADE BY GIRL PUPILS



Tailoring and needlework skill shown in exhibits at Brookline high school

METAL WORK SHOWN AT SCHOOL



Hammered brass, copper and silver among the exhibits of Brookline pupils' skill

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The mid-iron comes next on our list and its name is very descriptive of its use: To get shots half way between the high pitched, short ones from a mashie and the long, low balls from a cleek. The mid-iron is perhaps the best all round club in one's bag, and when mastered is a great source of strength. Wrist approach puts with it we have already spoken of. Quarter and half shots are played much like those with a mashie, only the right foot is never so much advanced for a mid-iron as for other clubs. In other words for a mid-iron quarter have the right foot where it was for a half mashie; half mid-iron, stance for three-quarter mashie, etc. Consequently with mid-iron the weight is not so much on the right foot and the swing is less upright, more movement being allowed to the arms and shoulders, and the heels coming off the ground as the foot turns over on the inside edge of the sole of the boot. Still no body motion! Three-quarter shot, however allows of a slight turning of the body, and, at the top of the swing and the finish of the follow through, the heels of the left and the right foot are respectively allowed to lift. This taking of turf keeps the shot straight and also gets the ball further. There is more firmness and power in iron shots played this way, than in iron shots where the ball is taken cleanly.

We quoted Miss May Heslett for the pitch approach, we will now see what Miss Leitch has to say about the reason girls lose distance with iron clubs by getting a higher ball than men do. She says: "Most girls use their irons like woodens, picking up the ball at the bottom of the swing, or even later than that, when the club has begun the upward swing. This is the cause of the high ball previously mentioned. In correct iron play, the club should strike the ball just before the bottom of the swing, and while still moving downwards. If the shot is played like this, and the club allowed to follow its proper course, it will be found that turf is invariably taken. Not a huge sod, but a small divot. And this divot is taken, not behind the ball but under and in front of it. This taking of turf keeps the shot straight and also gets the ball further. There is more firmness and power in iron shots played this way, than in iron shots where the ball is taken cleanly.

Few players use a full shot with an iron. The club being longer and the swing less upright your arms go out straighter after the ball. What is known as a push shot is very useful to the wind or to get a long run. The wrists are held very firm. Grip a little lower down the shaft and keep the arms fairly stiff, the swing is flat and the club head carried further along the ground after the ball is struck, dragging your weight well over on the left foot. This last is vital to obtain the low trajectory. Do not practise this shot too much or you may get into the habit of what is known as "smothering" your shots; i. e., not hitting them clean with a sharp, crisp blow.

Although the first class professionals and amateurs, to a man, take turf with their irons, many players argue against turf taking. But it is practise, not theory that counts. Comparatively few girls are strong enough in the wrists to stand the jar of taking turf. So most girls must be content with the alternative method of playing their irons and try to hit the ball cleanly. Those who are venturesome enough to try this shot will be helped by looking at the front of the ball. A great danger in trying to take turf, is the tendency to dig. But players must not think so much about taking turf, as about playing the shot in the way I have described. Taking turf is the effect rather than the cause of a good shot. When the ball is lying badly turf must be taken; the attempt to take the ball cleanly would result in a tipped shot.

She also says: "Remember the more firmly you grip your club the more run you will get on the ball, while the looser you hold your club the more drag there will be on your ball."

Winning by 10 minutes, the fishing schooner Josephine de Costa, Capt. John Perry, was the victor in a race with the Eleanor de Costa, Capt. John Field, from Highland light to T wharf yesterday afternoon. Both vessels reached the market after it had closed, and sold their fares today.

Interest in the race ran high when the skippers took the wheel. They were about even in the race when a sudden gust caught the Josephine and broke off her new foretopmast, putting the fore-top sail out of commission.

Hardly had the Josephine recovered, when another gust struck the Eleanor breaking off the main topmast.

José Da Cruz, who was nearest the Eleanor's mast at the time quickly cast loose the main sheet. It swung outward carrying Da Cruz with it. A dory was lowered and Da Cruz was rescued.

In the meantime, the Josephine had slowly gained and reached the wharf ahead.

TWO MALDEN TEACHERS RESIGN

At the next meeting of the Malden school board the resignations of two of the high school sub-masters will be tendered. Harold I. Brown resigns to become an instructor in chemistry in the Boston English high school and Fay O. Pink will go to Lansing, Mich., where he has purchased an interest in a business college. Arthur Lee, headmaster, has been granted a year's leave of absence to teach in Berlin, on invitation of the German government. Thornton Jenkins, sub-master, has been elected acting principal.

OLD FLAG TO BE DISPLAYED

ABINGTON, Mass.—Mrs. A. Wilbur Whitmarsh during the week of the two hundredth anniversary celebration here will display at her home at Washington street and Thaxter avenue, the flag which her father, Samuel Thaxter used to decorate the house on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration.

PENSION ROLL IS \$2,150,000

Approximately \$2,150,000 will be paid out within the next 10 days to 52,518 pensioners by Capt. Augustus J. Hoit, local United States pension agent. The recent act of Congress, passing a bill providing a pension of \$30 a month to veterans will increase the Boston pension distributions by \$1,000,000.

CORNERSTONE IS LAID

John B. Forsyth laid the cornerstone yesterday of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children in Fenway, near Huntington avenue.

GIRLS OF BROOKLINE HIGH SHOW PRETTY FROCKS THEY MADE

Parents of the pupils of Brookline high school are expressing their appreciation of the work done in the manual training school and in the drawing classes which were exhibited yesterday in observance of public day. The pupils gave a practical display of methods used by making reproductions from models in casting, designing and construction work as well as in computing from meters.

The principal work exhibited was in the manual training school machine shop where examples of brass candelabras, steel candlesticks, parts of machine lathes and key saws made by the pupils were displayed. Exhibits embracing many kinds of wrought iron work were arranged in cabinets on the first floor and these included gas and electric lamps. Another cabinet contained models in woodworking and exhibits of patterns, miter-boxes, picture frames, book cases, music stands, ink stands, piano stools and mission furniture.

Hung on the walls of the stairway between the first and second floors were drawings by the pupils in the mechanical and electrical engineering classes, in ink and pencil as well as on oil cloth and on blue prints. On the landing between the two floors were arranged wood-working, carpentry and pattern-making examples. The classes in carpentry, pattern making, wood working and foundry practise are under the direction of M. A. Brigham, while those of the metal work, machine shop and iron work are in charge of E. P. Hutchison.

Conspicuous among the exhibits were those shown by the girls in the embroidery and needle-work classes. Among the exhibits were six dresses made for use at graduation. Also on exhibition were 20 summer dresses, the work of pupils. Table napkins, center-pieces for dining room tables and other articles were made by this class. There were also many pieces of copper and silver work. This work was done by both the boys and girls and consisted of articles of jewelry and for household use. The department in needlework and embroidery is under the supervision of Miss Annie M. Schwind.

The man who has known the comfort of the soft summer shirt, even when it has a slight dressing of starch in it, will never again wear the "boiled" affair with stiff collar and cuffs in warm weather, except under pressure. The summer shirt is cool and comfortable, and, being appropriate, looks well. The Macular Parker Company of 400 Washington street makes them guaranteed to fit, keep their color and wear, and if any of them fail in any of these essentials, will immediately replace them with new goods. They are made of silk, madras, flannel, sateen, Russian cords and oxford cloth. They have soft collars to match, attached and detached. The newest style in the summer Tuxedo soft bosom shirts and in washable and silk neckwear to match the colors in every shirt, also are carried.

Count Apponyi, at one time minister of worship, also denounced the president.

The remainder of the opposition left the House, after which the landwehr bill, relating to the army, was agreed to without debate.

As the stormy scenes in Parliament may lead to outbreaks in the city, elaborate precautions have been taken. Troops have been stationed at different points and the entire garrison is held in readiness for emergencies.

FISH SCHOONERS CONTEST IN RACE INTO THE HARBOR

Winning by 10 minutes, the fishing schooner Josephine de Costa, Capt. John Perry, was the victor in a race with the Eleanor de Costa, Capt. John Field, from Highland light to T wharf yesterday afternoon. Both vessels reached the market after it had closed, and sold their fares today.

Interest in the race ran high when the skippers took the wheel. They were about even in the race when a sudden gust caught the Josephine and broke off her new foretopmast, putting the fore-top sail out of commission.

Hardly had the Josephine recovered,

when another gust struck the Eleanor

ROOSEVELT MEN GIVE UP ATTEMPT TO SEAT NEW COMMITTEE MEN

(Continued from page one)

trains from the East rolled in today. Among the better known of the arrivals were Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, mentioned for Vice-President if the Taft men win, and recently defeated for delegate-at-large in his home state; Senator Crane of Massachusetts, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and the entire working staffs of the Roosevelt and Taft headquarters from Washington.

Senator Crane told friends in whom he confided that the Taft forces were now certain that they had control of the convention, and that they were prepared to "stiffen any weak-kneed brethren."

It was made plain by every one that would talk about the situation that there will be no compromise. President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will stand or fall by the action of the convention. They will fight it out together, and it was said today that the La Follette delegates would be too few in number to hold the balance of power and force a deadlock.

It was practically agreed by members of the committee today that only the representatives of the press associations would be admitted to the hearings on the contests. While great pressure was being brought on behalf of the individual newspapers, the committeemen argued that lack of space in the committee meeting room would prevent the privilege being extended to other than the press associations.

The procedure for tomorrow's meeting of the national committee was practically completed today. The opening meeting will be secret. First will come the calling of the roll of the members and this was expected to precipitate the initial contest through the presentation of demands by newly elected committeemen to have their names substituted for the sitting members.

They will come the election of a chairman for the three weeks life of the committee to succeed the late John F. Hill of Maine. Unless the committee members who have not yet reached the scene should change the plan Victor Rosewater, vice-chairman of the committee will be chosen. While the hearings in the contests will be public the committee will act on them in private. It is expected that as soon as a contest has been presented by the opposing counsel the meeting will be cleared and the vote will be taken in executive session. Then the doors will be thrown open and the result announced. Fifteen minutes will be allowed each side in district contests with the committee agreeing where contests are consolidated to allow the consolidated time on the basis of 15 minutes to each contest.

All of the 1978 delegates to the convention in Chicago on June 18 stand selected today. South Dakota closed the choice of delegates on Tuesday, with a primary that gave Mr. Roosevelt the state's 10 votes.

Neither President Taft nor Mr. Roosevelt has enough delegates to nominate him, and the balance of power lies with the 238 contests which the national committee has to decide first and, perhaps eventually, the convention itself.

While Mr. Taft's supporters claim they have enough votes to nominate him, Mr. Roosevelt's friends point out that the delegates credited to their candidate were nearly all chosen by primaries and are sure to vote for him, while the President's list includes a number whose loyalty is said to be open to doubt, besides the delegates in southern states which are contested by Mr. Roosevelt.

Eight Massachusetts delegates-at-large, elected as Roosevelt delegates and renounced by Mr. Roosevelt to Mr. Taft because of the preferential vote of the state, have shown no intention of obeying their leader's expressed wish, and it is the general opinion that they will vote for Mr. Roosevelt in the convention, especially since the Ohio state convention, in which six Taft delegates-at-large were elected when preference of the state, as indicated by the election of district delegates, is for Mr. Roosevelt. The Massachusetts delegates-at-large may consider that this gives them a right to disregard the Bay state preference.

LOUISIANA DELEGATES DIVIDED

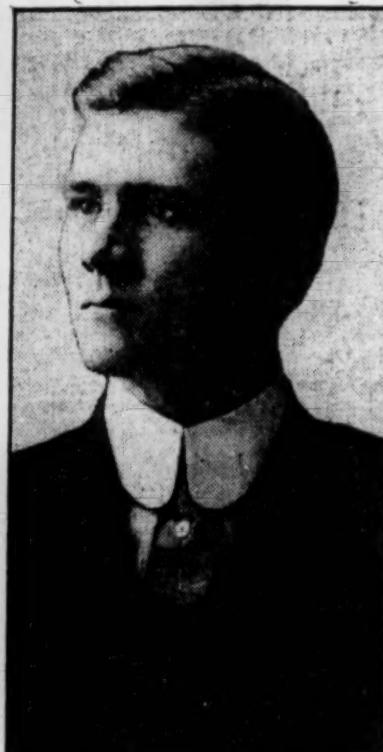
BATON ROUGE, La.—An unstructured delegation to the national convention at Baltimore was elected here on Tuesday night by the Louisiana state convention. Twelve of the 20 delegates have announced a preference for Champ Clark, eight being supporters of Governor Wilson.

MR. CLARK WINS IN IDAHO

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho—Idaho state Democratic convention selected on Tuesday 16 delegates to the Baltimore convention, each with half a vote, instructed for Champ Clark, but Fred T. Dubois, manager of the Clark national campaign, was not among them. The Dubois forces were defeated at every turn.

PRESIDENT MURLIN PRESENTS DEGREES TO 256 B. U. STUDENTS

First Honor Student In this Year's Class of the Boston University



HAROLD L. PERRIN

Degrees were conferred on 256 graduates of the various departments of Boston University by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of the institution, in Tremont Temple today. The Rev. Alexander Mann of Trinity church, delivered the commencement oration.

The trustees, faculty and guests were seated on the platform while the graduating classes occupied seats reserved for them in the front of the auditorium. Many hundreds of persons attended the exercises.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Willard T. Perrin.

Dr. Mann then delivered his address on "The Power of Praise." His oration was a plea for the revival of faith in human nature.

The American people have come to regard everything with distrust, he said, and every institution has been subjected to a flood of criticism which has seldom been equalled. There is nothing constructive about this spirit, he said. It is opposed to forces that lift the forces of admiration, hope and love.

Dr. Mann told the graduates that society is in the midst of a revolution and urged them to enter their new sphere of activity with faith and optimism and with a determination to mold new ideals that shall be constructive.

"The supreme public duty of the educated man today," said Dr. Mann, "is the duty, not of comparing criticism of what is bad, but of discerning and hearty praise of what is good."

President Murlin then presented the diplomas and bestowed the degrees on the graduates.

A feature of the commencement exercises was the floral display. Each of the young women received a large bouquet as she descended the platform after receiving her degree from the president.

A \$1500 portrait of William M. Warren, dean of the college of liberal arts, Boston university, will be unveiled this afternoon in Jacob Sleeper hall, 688 Boylston street. The presentation speech will be made by E. Charlton Black, the unveiling by Winifred Dunn, a daughter of George Dunn, trustee of the university, and granddaughter of Dean Warren. The acceptance speech is to be made by former Governor Bates and the benediction by Dr. Warren.

The picture was painted by Wilbur Dean Hamilton, brother of Bishop Hamilton, and presented to the university by the class of '87.

The seniors of the college of liberal arts will tender a reception to their friends and relatives at 688 Boylston street this evening.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, these officers were elected: President, the Rev. John E. LaCount of Newton; first vice-president, Clarence H. Dempsey of Malden; second vice-president, Miss Augusta M. Putnam; secretary, Mrs. J. Everett Pearson of Boston; treasurer, S. Edgar Whittaker of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; auditor, Alfred H. Avery of Boston.

These officers were elected by the alumni association of the Boston University medical school at the annual dinner at Young's hotel last night: Dr. Herbert D. Boyd, president; Dr. Frank R. Sedgley of West Roxbury, first vice-president; Dr. Mary A. Leavitt of Somerville, second vice-president; Dr. Harold E. Babcock of Dedham, secretary treasurer; Dr. Harry J. Lee of Boston, auditor.

The names of those who received degrees today follow:

DEGREE S. B.

William Hutchinson Campbell, Duxbury; Edward Scott Elliott, West Somerville; Harold Blaisdell Shepard, Concord Junction; Charles Henry Smith, Lawrence; George E. Little, B. S.

Marion Curtis of West Roxbury; Ida Bolinsky, Boston; Florence Elizabeth McArdele, Dorchester; Alice Martha Robertson, Boston.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

DEGREE S. T. B.

Donald C. Babcock, A. B., A. M., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Alain Lincoln Baker, A. B., Ohio Wesleyan University, Amsterdam, O.; Mansfield Edward, A. B., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Ernest W. Burch, Berlin, Germany; Bruce Robert Campbell, Ph. B., Hamline University, Pipestone, Minn.; John Kirkpatrick, C. P., B., Upper Iowa University, Decorah, Iowa; Edward Fletcher, A. B., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; Charles Henry Smith, Lawrence; George E. Little, B. S.

Marion Curtis of West Roxbury; Ida Bolinsky, Boston; Florence Elizabeth McArdele, Dorchester; Alice Martha Robertson, Boston.

DEGREE P. D.

Edgar Sheffield Brightman, A. B., 1906; A. M., 1908 (Brown University); Ph. B., Boston University; A. M., 1911; Ph. D., New Robert Ernest Bruce, A. B., 1901; A.

Conrad Wingate Crayker, Samuel Davis, George Fine, Edward Everett Everett, Edward Everett, James Scott, Chicago; Michael Josephine Puffer, Randolph; Schermerhorn, Paul, Somerville, Dorchester (to receive degree when 21).

DEGREE LL. B.—MAGNA CUM LAUDE

Andrew Jackson, Littleton, N. H.; Thomas Christopher McKone, Harford, N. H.; Harold Livingston Perrin, Wellesley Hills; Emma Josepha Puffer, Randolph;

DEGREE LL. M.

Conrad Wingate Crayker, Samuel Davis, George Fine, Edward Everett Everett, Ginsburg, Robert Worthington Lyman, Orville Weaver Smith.

DEGREE LL. D.

Thomas Zansauer Lee.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

DEGREE A. M.

Oscar E. Allison, Francistown, N. H.; Mildred S. Bartlett, Lynn; Elbridge Gerry Davis, Boston; Albert James Dow, Everett Dodge, N. H.; Edward Dugan, Everett Dodge, N. H.; Merrill Frye, Walham; Edith Corydon Grover, Alliance, O.; Susan Elizabeth Hallowell, Quincy; Lydia Harvard; Palmer, New Haven; Christopher John Hayes, N. Paul, Minn.; Julia Knowlton Ordway, Jamaica Plain; Horatio Scovil Putnam, Grand Forks, N. D.; Marion Susan Reynolds, Boston; Vera Busiek Schutte, Farmington, Mo.; Arthur Wright, Worcester.

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DEGREE LL. D.

MAJ. DANIEL GOOKIN AND HIS BOOKS

Friend of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, Had Notable Career—His Part in Early American Literature

Daniel Gookin, great as he was in many ways, showed best his worth as a man through the exhibition of loyalty that he gave in standing by John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. He was a co-laborer in Eliot's activities and his defender when the Massachusetts Bay colonists turned against him. The twenty-fifth article in a series on the plantation period of American literature, published today, deals with the career of this man while emphasizing the high character of his writings.

THERE were three white men who believed in and encouraged John Eliot, the Apostle, in the early years of his work among the Indians, when all others looked askance. They were utterly indifferent. Of these Daniel Gookin was the one who remained longest at his side.

Why Isaac Heath of Roxbury, the good elder who upheld his minister's hands at first, afterward dropped out of active participation in the work, is not clear. There may have been domestic reasons, or he may have found himself more useful in the quiet part of looking after the Roxbury congregation during Eliot's absences. There is nothing to show that his interest in the work abated, or that his loyalty to Eliot lessened. Of the Rev. Thomas Shepard we are told that he passed away in 1677, but what he had done in the interval adds luster to his otherwise fair fame, and his works followed him in the form of two books, which Eliot translated and used in the Christian nurture of his Indian pupils.

Gookin was from Kent, where his pedigree runs back to Edward the Confessor, but he came to New England by way of Ireland and Virginia. Daniel Gookin of Ripple Court, in Kent, and his brother, Sir Vincent Gookin, settled in County Cork, Ireland, as planters soon after the former's son Daniel, the subject of this sketch, was born, in 1612; and the elder Gookin was one of the English patentees to whom, in 1620, was granted the privilege of transporting people and cattle to Virginia, arriving there in 1621 on his first trip.

Arrival in America

John Smith, in his "General History of Virginia," writes: "The 22 of November arrived Master Gookin out of Ireland, with fifty men of his own, and thirty passengers, exceedingly well furnished with all sorts of provisions and cattle, and planted Nuptons-newes." His estate was named Mary's Mount and consisted of 150 acres which he bought.

After the Indian massacre the next year, in which the almost guiltless colony reaped the fruits of the cruel and treacherous dealing of earlier adventurers with the Indians, Smith writes again:

"It was twenty to thirty daies ere they could resolve what to do, but at last it was concluded, all the petty plantations should be abandoned and drawn (together) only to make good five or six places, where all their labours now for the most part must redound to the Lords of those Lands where they were resident. . . Only Master Gookins at Nuptons-newes would not obey the Commander's command in that, though he had scarce five and thirty of all sorts with him, yet he thought himself sufficient against what could happen, and so did, to his great credit and the content of his adventures."

Smith goes on to relate that a few others did the same, and "lived in despite of the enemy"; and he gives it as his judgment that the colonists could have been fortified mainly where they lived, and concurs in Gookin's decision. The planter soon after made a trip to England, bringing back another ship with more servants for his estate, and the census of 1625 shows that "Daniel Gookin's muster" comprised the whole population of Newport News. From a following trip he seems not to have returned, and the younger Daniel appears henceforth as the proprietor of Mary's Mount.

Embraced Puritanism

As a Virginia planter, therefore, the American, Daniel Gookin might have come down in history, had the Puritan colonists not been moved, once upon a time, to send missionaries to the "Church of England heathen" in Virginia. Three ministers were spared for this work, and in 1642 they went upon the journey, meeting with so much mishap on the way that one of them began to doubt if it was indeed a work of God. They arrived, however, and were hospitably received by private families, the government at first not interfering with their preaching.

But when it was found that the church order there, established by charter and perfectly acceptable to the people as a body, was to be abolished if these Puritans had their way, laws were passed forbidding them to teach what in that colony amounted to treason; and when these laws were unheeded, it was ordered that the "Governor and Council do take care that all non-conformists should be compelled to depart the country with all convenience."

This was one of the few times when Virginians fell into anything that could be called religious persecution, and the order to "depart with all convenience," which meant presumably, as quickly as possible, registers the limit of her mistake. Even this does not seem to have been rigidly enforced, for very few, if any, of the praying Indians, of those who had entered into their civilization, of the Indian

Gookin, the only one of prominence, certainly went north with all deliberation, and apparently as a matter of choice, for there is evidence that he and his father before him had long been inclined toward Puritanism.

Became New Engander

Gookin arrived in Boston with his wife, Mary, in 1644, on a ship which he had bought of the Virginian governor, and bringing with him servants and considerable property, having disposed of his estate at Newport News. For several years he had commercial transactions with Virginia as certain old letters and records show; but this ceased, and he developed into an out-and-out New Engander. He was made a member of the church at Boston immediately upon his arrival and this action conferring the rank of freeman, he took his place at once as a governing member of the colony.

In 1648 he removed to Cambridge. He was made captain of the militia, was honored with high representative offices under the Massachusetts government, and served 35 years, with one interruption, as assistant, or magistrate. He was also one of the first two licensers of the press at Cambridge, when, to avoid heresy, the freedom of the press was abridged. Whatever predilection for episcopacy he may have taken to Virginia, he appears to have left there, being, from the time he set foot on Boston soil, an uncompromising Puritan, even to joining in the protection of the regicides, Goffe and Whalley. He was firmly devoted to Cromwell and made several visits to England in aid of the Protector's abortive scheme to colonize Jamaica from New England.

Friendship With Eliot

From the inception of Eliot's work among the Indians, Daniel Gookin was the Apostle's tried friend and co-laborer. He was often Eliot's companion as they rode miles through trackless forests, through swamps and streams, laden with clothing, tools, seeds and every sort of necessity for the Indian villages.

Although a man of literary gifts, as his writings testify, he is always in the background where teaching is concerned, his many employments as a man of public affairs leaving him little time in which to master the Indian language.

But in 1656 the General Court made him general magistrate and superintendent of all the Indians who had submitted to the government, and what temper he was of, as the Indians' judge, may be guessed from the fact that when he passed away after 30 years of service among them, there was lamentation in every wigwam.

When the excitement of Philip's war blinded the colonists to justice and mercy alike, and the Christian Indians were driven away from their homes and ungathered harvests to Deer Island, Gookin stood staunchly with Eliot in pleading their cause. He was the only magistrate who took this position, and it brought such popular disfavor upon him that he was put off the bench on election day of 1676, and was for a long time unable to walk the streets without encountering unpleasant looks and contumacy. His calm dignity and pure disinterestedness of character finally silenced all accusations; and when, later, the Massachusetts charter was attacked, he was a pillar of strength to the colony, and came to be as much revered as he had been despised.

Neither blame nor praise had power to move him from his course, which was at all times that of a "confirmed patriot," a phrase that may be applied to him in its highest of significations. A remonstrance that he drew up at this time is considered a very important political document, and it is said that to him the American people owe their declaration—"No taxation without representation."

In 1681 he was made major-general of the colonies.

Gookin's Writings

In regard to Gookin's literary ability and its revelations, Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, in his admirable sketch, has this to say:

"The reputation of Daniel Gookin has fallen among us far below his deserts. As we study his writings we see shining through them the signals of a very noble manhood, modesty, tenderness, strength, devoutness, a heart full of sympathy for every kind of distress, a hand able and quick to reach out and obey the promptings of his heart. Then, too, we are impressed by his uncommon intellectual value. We find that he had width and grip in his ideas; his mind was trained to orderly movement; his style was clear and free above the turbid and pedantic rhetoric of his age and neighborhood; his reading was shown not in the flapping tags of quotation, but in a diffused intelligence, fulness and poise of thought; as an historian he had the primary virtues—truth, fairness, lucidity."

His books are two in number, both historical of the Indians. The first was his "Historical Collections of the Indians in New England," which he dedicated to Charles II, in 1674. It was more than a century, however, before this book was printed from the original manuscript as the initial volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

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MR. ISMAY ADMITS LACK OF LIFEBOATS ABOARD TITANIC

(By the United Press)

LONDON.—J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, owner of the lost Titanic, today concluded his testimony in the board of trade inquiry, with the admission that he knew the lifeboat accommodations of the sunken liner were wholly inadequate to care for those on board and therefore there must have been passengers and members of the crew on the ship when he escaped.

Under rigid examination by Sir Rufus Isaacs and Lord Mersey, however, Mr. Ismay stoutly declared that he saw no one on deck when he entered the lifeboat that carried him to safety. Mr. Ismay said he believed that the officers of the Californian saw the Titanic's distress signals the Sunday night she went down, but did not think the ship's lights toward which his lifeboat rowed were those of the Californian.

Oswald Sanderson, a director of the White Star line, said that it never had been proposed that lifeboat accommodation should be provided for everybody aboard a big vessel like the Titanic. He said that even now he thought it unnecessary to have more than 50 or 60 lifeboats.

A curious feature of this book is Gookin's quotation from George Herbert's "Church Militant." He introduces the whole famous passage beginning "Religion stands on tiptoe in our land Ready to pass to th' American strand" by these words: "And it is a thing to be desired that the word of God's grace, declared in the gospel of His Son, may run and be glorified, and spread far and near, like leaven, until it leaven the whole lump of these Indians, and thereby we may see the predictions of the Scriptures fulfilled . . . And that seraphic prediction of the holy Herbert, that excellent poet, be accomplished, which he elegantly declared in that poem."

One cannot but admire the mental independence of this man, who, in the New England Cambridge of 1674, had by him the book of a Church of England poet, and thus openly quoted from it with words of approbation; but the query arises of whether, had his treatise been offered to the Cambridge press, it would have passed his own censorship.

His Second Book

The second book, his "Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in America," was written in 1677 after Philip's war, and was dedicated to the Hon. Robert Boyle. This also lay in manuscript, and for a longer time, being printed in 1836 by the American Antiquarian Society. In this treatise he vindicates the Christian Indians from unjust charges, and strives to show that not one criminal act had been proved against any Indian whom Eliot held in confidence. Its freedom from passion or resentment and its noble forbearance of blame is as remarkable, in all the circumstances, as are its "calm and massive accumulation of facts" and its unyielding attitude as the Indians' defender.

"But the true reason of being so particular," he writes, "is that I might, in the words of truth and soberness, clear the innocency of these Indians, unto all pious and impartial men that shall peruse this script, and as far as in me lies to vindicate the hand of God and religion that these Christians profess and practise." His words of truth and soberness are convincing; it is scarcely possible to conceive of a Christian reader laying down this "script" and ever saying again that Eliot's work and that of Gookin had been in vain.

Gookin began a history of New England which, in 1674, was about half finished. Whether, in the ensuing 13 years of his career he completed the work, is not known; for even what it is known that he wrote is at present missing; there is a conjecture that it was destroyed in the burning of his son's house, but antiquarians still cherish hopes that it may be discovered.

The last years of this soldier-priest, advocate and author were spent in honor, but his estate had dwindled, in some manner, so that Eliot in proposing to Robert Boyle how a certain £30 placed in his hands should be distributed asked permission to give £10 of it to his friend's widow, for that his friend had left little behind him, "though full of good works, and greatly beneficial to the Indians."

These tender words put the completing touch upon the picture of a fine friendship, unbroken through more than 40 years, between two men great in moral stature, and of whom Massachusetts does well to be proud.

JACKSON CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

MEDFORD—The All-Around Club of Jackson College elected officers yesterday in Mizer hall. Miss Octavia Chapin of Medford was elected president. The other officers chosen were Miss Annette B. MacKnight of New York city, vice-president; Miss Mildred E. Anderson of South Manchester, Conn., secretary; Miss Marion A. Colby of Hinsdale, N. H., treasurer; Miss Etta M. Phillips of Lowell, chairman social committee; Miss A. Leslie Hooper, chairman athletic committee; Miss Hazel E. Fallis of West Somerville, chairman of dramatic committee.

DEACONESS AID HOLDS MEETING
The last meeting of the season of the Deaconess Aid Society of New England was held at 36 Bromfield street Tuesday, Mrs. R. S. Douglas presiding. Mrs. A. Foss reported that there will be a lecture on "Kipling" by Miss A. E. Ball in the Tremont M. E. church this evening. Mrs. Douglas, who has returned from the general conference in Minneapolis, gave a report of the proceedings.

APOLLO CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS
At the forty-second annual meeting and dinner of the Apollo Club, Tuesday evening at Twentieth Century Club the treasurer reported the finances of the club have been doubled in a few years. Courtney Guild as president, John K. Berry as vice president, Horace J. Phipps as secretary and Tom Hall as treasurer, were all reelected. Emil Mollenauer was elected conductor.

GREENLAND EXPEDITION ON WAY

NEW YORK—A Copenhagen special cable despatch to the New York Sun says that the Greenland expedition under Koch Lundager has sailed via Iceland.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO BOSTON SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED

Examinations for entrance to the normal, Latin and high schools of Boston are to be held on June 13 and 14 as announced by Thornton D. Apollonio, secretary of the Boston school committee. Graduating exercises of most of the elementary and high schools will take place in the next two weeks.

With the closing of the schools the following masters will retire with the title of master emeritus: John T. Gibson, from the Agassiz district, Jamaica Plain; William B. Atwood, from the Frothingham district, Charlestown; Ellen C. Sawelle, from the Hancock district, North End; Edwin T. Horne, from the William E. Russell district, Dorchester, and Horace W. Warren, Henry L. Pierce districts, Dorchester.

The Prince grammar school, Exeter and Newbury streets, will close with graduating exercises on Friday. The other elementary schools will close on June 10 and will hold their graduating exercises on the following Friday. The high schools will hold their exercises on June 20.

Last year the diplomas numbered 8111, of which 112 were given normal graduates, 1404 to high school graduates, 6575 to the elementary schools and 20 to the Horace Mann school. They are fewer this year.

The annexation of Hyde Park gives one more high school and two more elementary school districts. There has been also an addition of two school districts to the Boston system. The new Hyde Park districts are the Greenwood and Grew, those in Boston the John Winthrop and the U. S. Grant.

The largest class graduated this year will come from the Oliver Wendell Holmes district, Dorchester. This class will have about 325 pupils.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

LONDON DRAMA LETTER

Sir John Hare's National Theater

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The veteran of dramatic art, Sir John Hare, is one of the keenest supporters of the idea of a national theater. Expressing his views on the subject to a representative of the Morning Post, he said that the development of the drama in England during the last few years fully justified the formation of a theater on the plan of the Theater Francais in Paris, where Molire's plays were represented now as in their author's time.

The report says that the warship struck rocks about one quarter of the way back from the bow on the left-hand side, just under the turn of the bilge and again close to the keel. She bounced along on this reef for a distance of 44 feet, most of the way just below the forward boiler rooms. At that point the vessel's structure is divided into a great number of small compartments which extend only half way across the bottom of the vessel, and which are supposed to be filled with oil, in some cases in the boilers.

The report says that the warship was struck there were no inner compartments, not even coal bunkers, but only the thin skin of the liner.

The Arkansaw was able to go out again today to finish her trial with these eight compartments, probably full of water, leaving the damage to be repaired later.

The Arkansaw has not been turned over to the government by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden. The company therefore will make good the damage and the repairs will probably consume about a month.

MR. TAFT DECREES SHAMMED REFORM

WASHINGTON—President Taft on Tuesday addressed delegates to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, saying:

"There is so much pretence to reform to gain public support that it is a real pleasure to be among the real workers."

Of the workmen's compensation law, now pending in Congress, the President said: "The injured workman should be protected by a law which will give him what he deserves and under which he may look forward to compensation as his right."

SINGLE, SIX-YEAR TERM ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON—House judiciary committee on Tuesday voted to report favorably a constitutional amendment proposed by Representative Clayton of Alabama, extending the term of the President "six years and prohibiting more than one term."

"SALVATION ARMY" ENJOINED

ALBANY, N. Y.—In a decision by the court of appeals on Tuesday the American Salvation Army is restrained from using the title "American Salvation Army" or any name containing the words "Salvation Army." The organization is forbidden to use the blue uniform of the "Salvation Army in the United States" or selling or distributing "The American Salvation Army War Cry."

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NEW DIRECTOR FOR READING

PHILADELPHIA—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was on Tuesday elected a director of the Reading railway. He takes the place of Oscar Murray, now chairman of the Baltimore & Ohio board.

SCHOOL FUND REACHES \$1000

That \$1000 was in the treasury for the building of an addition to the Deaconess school at Longwood was reported at the last monthly meeting of the Deaconess Aid Society of New England yesterday afternoon at 28 Bromfield street.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

UNIQUE AND PRACTICAL FEATURES IN SOMERVILLE HIGH REVISED COURSE

The fact that the study course at the Somerville, Mass., high school is being rearranged particularly to meet the needs of the majority of the students for industrial and commercial training. Another fact of importance is that girls are allowed to work like boys in the shops at the same school as an elective study, and that a new course for them, embracing this activity, is being planned. The present work at the school and the innovations contemplated are described in the accompanying article.

In Somerville the girls have an equal opportunity with the boys to indulge a fondness for working with tools and developing any potentialities of that nature that they may have. At present high school girls go into the school shops and work side by side with the boys in making tables and chairs and other things taken up in the course. It is an elective branch and comparatively few girls take it, but enough to show that there is a demand for it. The result of the experience is the planning of a new course specially adapted to girls.

The entire course in the Somerville high school, of which John A. Avery is head master, is undergoing a careful revision to make it more practical, more adapted to the demands of the day. In nothing is this more apparent than in the manual training now designated as the manual arts course. When first introduced into elementary education manual training was regarded as an intellectual exercise and was pursued with the object of mental development only, but now, while the mental is never lost sight of, practical and definite ends are sought, and thus the course is found to have a double power.

Course Revised

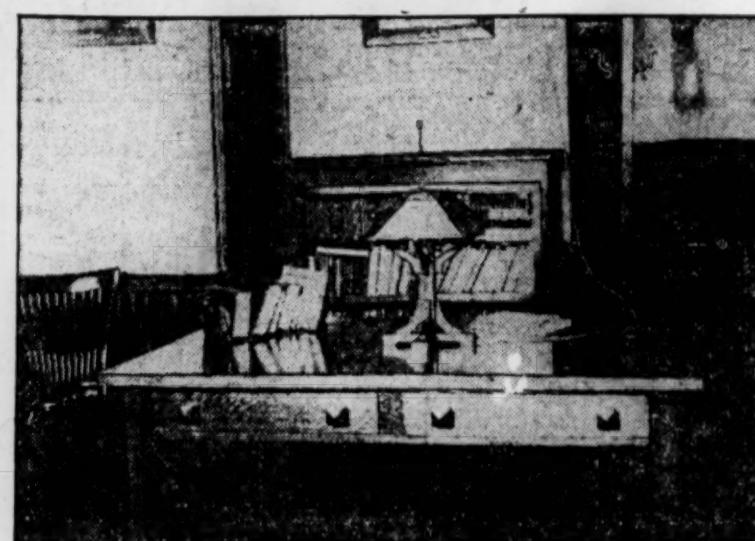
Under Harry L. Jones, director of the work for the city of Somerville and sub-master in the high school, the manual training course has been carefully revised through all the grades, beginning with the first in the primary and carried through the second year in the high school. The third and fourth year courses are now under way. The aim is to impart a knowledge of the arts that shall be of practical service to the pupils after they leave school and at the same time assist them in the development of culture, refinement and taste. As Mr. Jones says, the arts stand as means to ends, social, developmental and esthetic, and the object is so to adapt them that they may serve their purpose in each direction. All constructive work, he believes, should be of immediate practical value. It should be, as is drawing, a method of expression; it should aim to give muscular control and technical knowledge, followed by an opportunity for original work. The course includes a knowledge of such materials as paper, cardboard, splints, raffia, yarn, clay, wood and metal. The work as he has planned it is based and developed on centers related to the child's interests and surroundings and to the needs of the home and the school. One of the chief objects in the work of the lower grades is to lead up to the woodworking and the household arts of the upper grades.

The first year in the high school has two elective groups in the manual arts course. One is cabinet making, wood turning, mechanical drawing. The second is household economics and design. In the second year the first of these groups is developed so as to include physics, light machine and visework, forging and mechanical drawing. To household economics and design in the second group are added biology and chemistry.

As outlined for the third year, now being planned, the second group remains the same but with more difficult problems to be solved, while the first includes shop mathematics, pattern making and molding, machine shop practice and mechanical drawing. Scheduled for the fourth year, the elective groups include, for the first, cabinet work, forge work, tool making, pattern making, general machine shop practise, machine or architectural drawing; for the second, dressmaking, millinery, foods and lunch room practise. Courses in design related to printing and commercial work are being planned. Stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping may be taught in connection with this course. It should be understood that thorough instruction is given in English, history, mathematics, algebra, civics, a commercial course and other high school subjects are taught in the different courses and that a pupil can prepare himself for college at the Somerville high school just as easily as he could.

This year's third-year class of boys and girls is now at work making architectural designs for a bungalow and drawing plans. It will be built next year on a small scale by first-year boys. The girls in the third and fourth-year classes will then design the furniture and draperies for the house, the execution to be carried out by pupils in other classes. The idea is to put the knowledge that has been acquired to the practical test and also to cultivate taste and develop an appreciation of harmony in line and color.

Even more practical, if possible, are the lessons that are furnishing the principal's office with the handwork of the pupils of the school. Mr. Avery has an attractive office but his pride in it is not that it is handsomely appointed, but that the fine workmanship of the equipment represents the earnest effort of the boys and girls. "But you must understand," Mr. Avery says in showing them, "that our object is not just to make a table or bookcase, to turn out cabinet makers



Furniture made by pupils of the Somerville high school in office of the principal of that institution



Corner of the studio at the Somerville high school, where girls are busily engaged in fine arts work

or carpenters. We are training and educating the pupils and as a result of that training and education we have the table and bookcase."

The desk now used by Mr. Avery is not one that was made in the school, but one that is now under construction for him. With the exception of a filing cabinet the entire office equipment, even including the lamp, was made by the students. A writing table and chairs, the work of the students, are to be found in the large ante room and office.

The class in physics in the manual training course has made a reflectoscope or bench lantern to be used in the classroom.

Running through the entire four years of the high school is a fine arts course that prepares students to enter the Normal Art school conducted by the state of Massachusetts in Boston. The large studio on the top floor where the students work is one of the most interesting places in the school. Fifty pupils are gathered there at one time, each one intent on some particular piece of work. It may be a still life subject which some are sketching with brush or crayon. Others are engaged upon design designs for a pin, a ring or a buckle, a copper bowl, a leather belt or bag; others still are engaged in the processes of making their various articles, tooling or illuminating leather, beating copper or brass, carving gold or silver, setting jewels or enameling a bowl or pin.

The illumination of leather as it is carried out in this school is particularly worthy of note, as it had always been regarded as too expensive to be undertaken in a public school and the processes of the old Spanish illuminators whose work has come down to us as classic have been kept secret. Mrs. Mary C. Thurston, who has charge of this class of applied arts, carefully worked out the question of dyes and other problems of the work, reducing the expense to a minimum and there-

fore quite practical for a public school. When in Spain last summer she found that the methods she is employing in her class room are the same as those now in use in Spain, from where the handsomest illuminated leathers come. The work being done under her direction is excellent from every standpoint. The enamel work also is very good. Mrs. Thurston has a collection of fine enamel pieces which serves as an inspiration to the pupils in this art.

While the students are required to make designs for leather work, jewelry, etc., they are not compelled to carry them out in actual practice. That is because they necessitate materials which the school does not furnish. Those who wish to supply their own material are provided with the equipment necessary, and practically all of the pupils do more or less of this work. The work in this course is compulsory the first two years of high school and after that it is elective. The execution of designs in the making of the objects themselves is taken up in the second year. A graduate of this course, Clyde Scott, on leaving the school several years ago started work at once as a commercial designer and now occupies a position with a \$3500 salary attached to it in California. Royal Farnum, state supervisor of art in the New York state schools, also is a graduate of this class, but after leaving it he went directly into the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Somerville has one of the four largest high schools in the country. The three others are one in New York city, one in New Haven, Conn., and the Girls' high school in Boston. The Somerville high has 2000 pupils and accommodations for 1200, this means double sessions. Last fall the former Somerville Latin school and the Somerville English high school were combined under the one name of the Somerville High school. John A. Avery, who had been principal of the English High, was made headmaster of the combined schools.

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

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Pres. Lincoln 18th, 11 A. M.
Amerika 13th, 9 A. M.
Pretoria 13th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland 20th, 10 A. M.
Chicago 25th, 10 A. M.
Kaiserlin Aug. Vic. 27th 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant 29th, 10 A. M.

June Sailings

Cincinnati 4th, 12 noon
Franconia 6th, 10 A. M.
America 10th, 11 A. M.
Cleveland 23rd, 1 P. M.
Amerika Aug. Vic. 29th, 11 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln 31st, 10 A. M.
Cleveland 23th, 10 A. M.

July Sailings

Kaiserlin Aug. Vic. 1st, 12 noon
Pres. Grant 8th, 10 A. M.
America 13th, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati 22nd, 1 P. M.
Amerika Aug. Vic. 29th, 11 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln 31st, 10 noon
Cleveland 23th, 10 A. M.

August Sailings

Kaiserlin Aug. Vic. 1st, 12 noon
Pres. Grant 8th, 10 A. M.
America 13th, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati 22nd, 1 P. M.
Amerika Aug. Vic. 29th, 11 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln 31st, 10 noon
Cleveland 23th, 10 A. M.

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SEA SHELL FOUND BURIED 185 FEET

CHICO, CAL.—Chicagoans are wondering whether or not northern California was at one time the floor of an inland sea.

Speculation on this unusual matter was widespread recently when C. W. Hicks,

well born, engaged at present in con-

structing a well on Sacramento avenue,

brought to the surface from a depth of

35 feet a perfectly formed sea shell of

large size and brown in color.

It is just such a shell as is found

by the thousands along the Pacific coast beachline from Los Angeles to the far north. The shell will be sent to the University of California in the effort that some explanation may be offered for the presence of the shell in the Chico vicinity at the great depth in which it was unearthed.

CALGARY MAN ENDOWS COLLEGE

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Another gift from A. J. Sayre of Calgary, N. W. T., to Wesley College of Grand Forks, has been announced. It is an income of \$1000 annually, to be used toward the current expenses of the college.

It is just such a shell as is found

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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Dole's Pineapple Juice is simply the pure juice of golden ripe Hawaiian Pineapples carefully bottled and sterilized at Honolulu.

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FASHION BITS

Russian embroidery in scarlet thread on white batiste was used as an under-vest and sleeves on a smart gown of dark blue linen. It was worn with a white chip hat trimmed with a scarlet band and cigarette.

Some of the most becoming of the short silks are those showing pale blue, yellow and rose and yellow. The

yellow tone gives a sort of golden glow that does away with much of the hardness of the material.—Baltimore Sun.

The dainty old-fashioned sprig muslin has come into its own again and is seen in many charming little frocks for country wear.

With summer lingerie dresses the handbags of embroidered linen and lace will be used even more than last summer.



FASHIONS AND

SUIT IN FASHIONABLE MOHAIR

STYLISH WRAPS FOR MOTORISTS

Serges and changeable silks attractive

MOHAIR is one of the most fashionable materials just now and it is both handsome and durable. Here is a suit that shows the material in plain color combined with striped, but which can be made from linen, pique, taffeta or any other summer suiting with equal success.

The jacket can be made as illustrated, with cutaway fronts and three quarter length sleeves, or with plain straight fronts and long sleeves, but the slight bell-shaping of the shorter sleeves is new and smart.

The skirt gives the tunic effect yet it is all in one, the upper portion being stitched to the lower. There are three pieces in the upper and two in the lower portion. As a result, there is very little labor for the maker, while the skirt is smart in the extreme.

Linen made in this way would be pretty with contrasting color in place of striped, or plain linen trimmed with the figured or embroidered would be handsome. Pique in the new corduroy weave would be extremely smart in effect, and white with the trimming portions in color would make a charming suit. For traveling or general utility wear, mohair is admirable, or one of the new brown linens could be combined with the striped to give a good effect. Agaric or ratine is fashionable also, and tan color would be pretty combined with a darker shade or with stripes. The skirt can be finished at either the high or natural waist line, and consequently it can be made becoming to all figures.

The medium size of the coat will require 4½ yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 27 inches wide of striped and ¼ of a yard of plain material for trimming; for the upper portion of the skirt, 3½ yards 27,

2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide will be needed, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the lower portion.

The pattern of the coat, No. 7442, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and of the skirt, No. 7445, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist measure, can be bought at any May Mantua agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

weight, says the New York Times.

like taffeta, must be selected in grades, for only the smoothest is advisable. The fashionable serges, and better still the regular cord material, are very good for pose; but fine stripes and the surfaces are the ones to select. Serge with a wide collar and deep of natural colored linen (the lat-

achable to be the more easily or pressed) makes a smart mot-

as does the same model in the able green or brown. White ser-

collar, revers and lining of whi-

taffeta or china silk is very smart

up in the simplest possible mode-

near draped back and with lar-

ge hip pockets. This coat, if

with two-inch pearl buttons, is

structured that the collar may be

wide to form revers reaching

shoulders or closed over to button

up about the collar—an essential

bility with a wrap for automobile

There are not many days when

lining will not be found gratifying

dust coat, and though a liner wi-

shoe of weight in Turkish to

should be provided for midsummer

the majority of pongee and rajah

have a lining of soft silk or satin

lining not only helps to keep the

of the coat but also makes the

more attractive to look upon

when open. Often this lining

bright cerise, green, or one of the

shades of blue, the same silk be-

ing used to form cuffs and great revers,

fact thus given of the silk being

rolled out from the inside. In

models the silk is carried out ab-

use as well, forming a deep b-

color at the end of the coat.

Owing to the present favor for taffeta many motor costumes now consist of a gown fashioned in any smart model, with a cloak of the same texture but cut on quite simple lines and with or without the trimmings which adorn the gown. Motor wraps of changeable silk with deep collar and cuffs as well as lining of satin are much in evidence as are also rajah coats lined and adorned with taffeta. Black taffeta is to be avoided, however, since it collects dust more quickly and holds it more tenaciously than any other silk. In fact, it is not only black taffeta which has this objectionable characteristic; all dull taffetas are to be looked at askance. The new grades in soft satiny finish are the ones selected for the coats for motor use, since they can be brushed off readily. Delightfully effective, if scarcely practical, are motor coats of white taffeta, which, fastening close at the wrist and buttoning snugly at the neck, thoroughly protect the most delicate lingerie frock worn beneath. The same wrap in an amber color is infinitely more serviceable, of course, and very nearly as pretty.

Serge is another popular material for a motor garment and is especially to be recommended for a wrap of medium

weight, says the New York Times.

Practical and attractive is the

being utilized for the trotting frock

authoritative makers. At one

avenue house, there was turned out

an exceedingly clever little

of striped taffeta. The material

black and of the softest and most

that a difference in luster formed

inch stripe. The frock was ab-

untrimmed, save for buttons and

the straight rather narrow skirt

each side and the fulness so caught

below the hips as to give a faint

of panier bouffant on the sides, the

back and front fell straight and

draping was the merest hint, vi-

nously added that it intensified

slimness of the silhouette inst-

tracting from it—a result com-

many of the best panier movement

called.

The bodice of the striped bla-

fets was of the simplest, with a

line dropped upon the arm and

sleeve, tight below the elbow.

A frill of fine creamy dotted net lay

up the outside of each sleeve

elbow. The bodice fronts met

the throat were left unfastened

the front, showing a glimpse of

little frills of the net lace, pre-

set upon a net foundation.

To be both smart and thoroughly prac-

tical it must be made up on severely

simple lines, with no striking trimming,

no great expanse of white guimpes at-

attached to the frock so that cleansing it

is a troublesome matter, no details that

will quickly lose their freshness and can-

not readily be renewed.

Taffeta has been much used for such

frocks both in plain and shot colorings,

but the French have by no means aban-

doned charmeuse, are indeed using it

more than ever. There are some soft

silks and silk serges and silk

cachemires which are desirable for the

purpose, too, though the very light and

fine cachemires de sole, like the soft

radium, have hardly enough body for

the semi-tailored severity of the smart

trotting frock and lend themselves more

satisfactorily to effects a little more

fluent and dressy.

Some of the fancy taffeta weaves are

set upon a net foundation.

A collar made of the fine lace

straight lines from the base of the

throat in front to the shoulder and

formed a shallow point in the

Collar, sleeve, frills and chemise

were all adjustable, so that they

easily be cleansed, and two soft

guimpes with high close collar

from the net part of the lace were

fixed in case, the wearer of the

chose to cover her throat. A girl

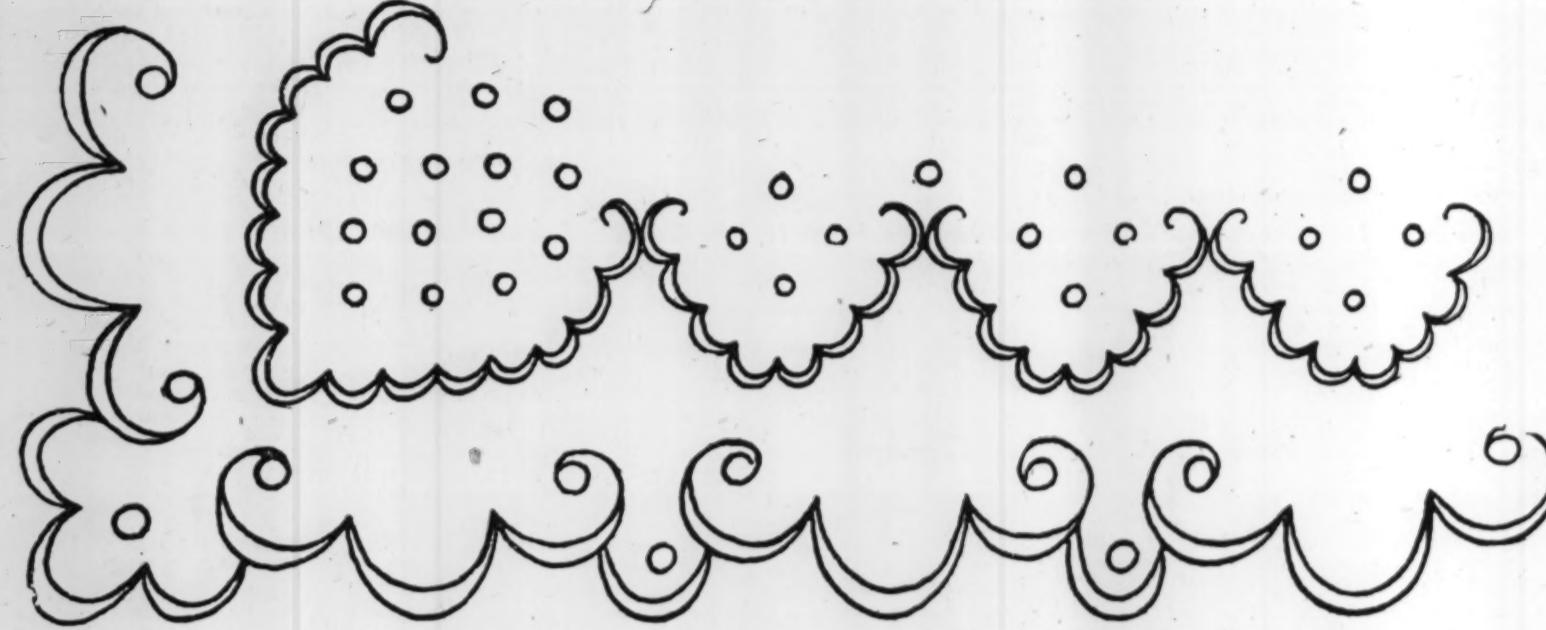
cleverly arranged bow were of

black taffeta, as were the button

THE HOUSEHOLD

CORNERS AND SCALLOPS FOR TABLE COVERS AND FOR SCARFS

Scallops are first padded and then closely buttonholed



THE scallops and corners for table covers and scarfs will be most useful to embroiderers. The scallops are first padded and then closely buttonholed. The dots may be worked solid or as eyes. Use mercerized cotton No. 25 for the embroidery.

A CITY ECONOMY

During six years of city housekeeping I have never paid a garbage man to carry off from my house anything but ashes and a very few bottles and cans, and my back porch has been cleaner and more free from flies than those of my neighbors in the large city where I live, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazaar. Other women have paid as much as \$1 per month while my bill is about \$2 a year. This is how I manage:

All liquid slops that are not greasy, and do not contain anything that would clog up the plumbing are poured down the bathroom toilet. All slops that are more solid, as peelings, tea grounds, spoiled foods or vegetables, are drained in a colander or screen which I keep just for that purpose at the end of the kitchen sink, and when so drained are put in the fire, either kitchen or furnace. All greasy cooking utensils are thoroughly wiped out with soft paper while still warm, and these papers are kept in a special place for kindling.

Keeping my garbage thus promptly burned up, flies are not attracted to my back porch as they would be if I had cans of garbage continually standing about, waiting for the garbage man.

Silk ratine is one of the smartest of the heavier silk materials, and is offered in numerous lovely shades.

QUERIES FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

QUESTIONS with recipes that may interest a large number of housekeepers are asked by Marion Harris Neil in the Ladies World, among them the following.

Do you like tomatoes? If so, then you will like tomatoes stuffed with mushrooms. Remove the stalks and scoop out the pips from the tomatoes; well wash, dry and chop fine six or eight fresh mushrooms and put them in a sauceman with one and a half tablespoonsful of butter, a little red pepper and salt and half an onion chopped fine; fry these for 10 minutes; mix with them two heaping tablespoonsfuls of fine bread-crumb and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Let this cook for six minutes, fill up the tomatoes with it, and on the top of each put a few browned bread-crumb and a small piece of butter. Bake on a well-buttered tin for 12 minutes.

Did you ever try this dish of rice and green peas? Take half a pound of rice, well washed and dried; put it into a sauceman with four heaping tablespoonsfuls of butter, stirring it until it is of a bright golden color; but great care must be taken not to burn it. Then add one cupful of good stock with one cupful of fresh green peas, stirring the whole together till the rice and peas are tender; add salt and pepper to taste and serve hot.

Have you made this pie? Fish and macaroni pie makes an excellent breakfast dish, and any kind of fish may be used for it. Remove all the skin and bone from half a pound of cold cooked fish, and break it into large flakes. Break

a quarter of a pound of macaroni into pieces about half an inch long, throw it into a sauceman of fast-boiling water, add one teaspoonful of butter and cook till tender. Butter a pudding dish, put in a layer of fish, then some pieces of butter, sprinkle with a little grated cheese and a little salt and pepper. Now put in a layer of macaroni, then some butter, cheese and so on till the dish is full. Sprinkle a thick layer of grated cheese on the top. Put some pieces of butter here and there on it, and bake in a hot oven till it is a nice brown.

Have you tasted these fritters? Put two heaping tablespoonsfuls of butter into a sauceman; add half a pint of water; bring to a boiling point; add quickly half a pint of sifted flour, a pinch of salt; stir well with a wooden spoon until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan; remove from the fire, allow to cool, but not become cold; add four eggs, beating each one thoroughly in. Put away in cold place for one hour. Put it in a forcing-bag with a plain tube, squeeze it out of the tube over smoking-hot fat, and when about as much as the size of a large fibret is cut, it off with a knife and let the pieces drop into the fat; cook them for eight or 10 minutes, keeping the fat over the fire all the time and continually turning the fritters over. They should swell to the size of a small chicken's egg and be a pretty golden-brown color when cooked. Take up on a pastry rack or sieve and then roll them in fine sugar; dip up on a napkin and serve while quite hot. The fat should not boil when the paste is put in, or the fritters will be browned before they are properly cooked.

Gold rings, brooches and other articles of jewelry that are set with precious stones can be cleaned with warm water and a white soap and a very little ammonia, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Use a soft old tooth brush to get between the setting and the stone. For rings set with turquoise and pearls the water cleaning should be avoided, but for the hard transparent gems it is allowed. Polish the rings and pins with a soft chamois and they will be wonderfully bright and sparkling.

WORTH KNOWING

Preserves, jellies and canned fruits should be kept in a dark closet. If the closet has a glass door it should be covered with a dark green shade.

To freshen stale cake dip it for a second in cold milk and then rebake it in a rather cool oven. Stale bread may be treated in the same way.

For polishing brass trimmings such as door knobs and hinges, mix equal parts of paraffin and naphtha with enough rotten stone to make a stiff paste.

To prevent irons from getting rusty, rub a little warm grease over them before putting them away, wrapping them up in brown paper. When you take them out to use, dip into hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it, rubbing and then putting them to heat in the usual way.—San Francisco Call.

TO CLEAN JEWELRY

Gold rings, brooches and other articles of jewelry that are set with precious stones can be cleaned with warm water and a white soap and a very little ammonia, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Use a soft old tooth brush to get between the setting and the stone. For rings set with turquoise and pearls the water cleaning should be avoided, but for the hard transparent gems it is allowed. Polish the rings and pins with a soft chamois and they will be wonderfully bright and sparkling.

BRIDE IS GIVEN WIDER CHOICE

Traditions not followed closely in wedding gown

In the selection of her wedding gown the bride of today is permitted as wide a choice as in the other departments of her wardrobe, and the traditional white satin is often set aside in favor of voile, mousseline de soie or crepe de chine, all materials of exquisite softness. When satin is still preferred, a quality as soft as possible is secured.

A recent bride selected for her wedding toilet soft white satin, which was made up into a simple "albe" gown, buttoned from throat to hem with large, satin-covered buttons, the sash being edged with white silk fringe. A short empire lace veil—a family treasure—was bound to the blonde head by a garland of orange blossoms. Below the hem of the short skirt one glimpse, lace stockings and satin shoes with high Louis XV. heels. A maid of honor of 10 years wore a frock copied exactly from that of the bride. In place of the veil her head was covered with a close bonnet of white lace, tied under the chin with a big bow of rose pink ribbon.

A costume with a three-flounced lace skirt and a tiny jacket of colored silk, cut off short and square in front, with one long end attached to it at the back by a cluster of shirrings, was exquisitely quaint on a slender little woman and equally charming was a costume of dull blue silk, sprinkled with pompadour bouquets. Its sole ornamentation was a wide Louis XIII. lace collar and high, turned up lace cuff belonging to the same period.

Simple fashions gain extreme effectiveness from a clever touch—a bow of vivid color, a belt or sash, and bright colored woolen embroidery are used in the embellishment of every sort of material, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

While the tight skirt which compelled the wearer to a mincing gait is no longer worn by smart people, it is quite true that women have up to this moment refused to accept full skirts, which paniers met with a cold reception from the great majority of women. When a skirt of soft material is not draped, it is generally composed of straight breadths, measuring about two yards in width, gathered into the belt. If a little more fullness is necessary at the hem it is

MAKING A MODERN RAG DOLL

Improvement on the old-fashioned kind

HAVE you a little girl friend who needs a new doll? If you have, give her something that will be especially pleasing in the shape of a modern rag doll.

First of all, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, you must make the foundation, which is merely a flat cushion of the shape in which you cut scores when you were a little girl, so that part of the doll-making will be easy. But this time you must cut the pattern double and from very heavy linen. Between the two parts put as many layers of cotton batting as possible to have the rag doll's body as symmetrically plump as you can make it, and then cover it with a tight-fitting princess frock of some heavy and ornamental fabric. Furniture tapestry makes a most effective costume, but if you happen not to have on hand any tapestry rags, use brocade, and failing brocade, printed cretonne in Delft, Jacobean or oriental designs and colorings. Even the doll's feet and legs may be covered, as are her hands and arms, with the tapestry, brocade or printed cloth, but if you do not mind the expense, her appear-

ance will be vastly improved if she is provided with ready-made stockings and shoes.

A washable and unbreakable face is one of the chief charms of the modern rag doll. The cloth babies which your own mother and aunts used to make for you had white cotton flat faces, with staring eyes and highly colored cheeks and lips. For in those days there were no hair-fringed peroxyn faces to be had for the buying, and then fitted against the head of the rag doll and surrounded with the wide cap, which is cut in one with the body and padded in the same way. The cap may be of any shape that fits closely to the sides and back of the head. One doll wore a Dutch cap, but she could as easily have been provided with a tricorn, a turban or a Normandy bonnet, for to have one of them is merely a matter of cutting the head portion of the foundation in that shape.

In a frock of one of the heavier of summer materials frequently a modified jumper arrangement and sleeves of sheer material is used for the sake of coolness.

Make a

DeLuxe Kitchen

This table has a One-Piece Seamless Porcelain Enamelled Pressed Steel Top; is wiped clean with a damp cloth, like a china dish; fruit acids cannot stain nor hot dishes burn; adds amazingly to cleanliness and beauty of kitchen; first quality birch, natural color, varnished, securely fastened with nickel plated screws, 42 inches long and 28 inches wide, with drawer with 3 compartments.

For sale in Boston by: Jordan Marsh Co., Henry Siegel Co., R. H. White Co., Smith Bros.

OUR BOOKLET FREE
White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.



Coiffures with a Personal Charm

Personally becoming through the many arrangements allowed by their masterly designing and adaptability to all ages and types.

"Enchante" Coiffure

Airily light. Readily reflects shades of style expression, from smart modishness to quiet elegance. Adjusted in a moment. Needs no rearranging.

Our Everlasting Wave resists all forms of dampness.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson, 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

James McCreery & Co.

TRIMMED HATS.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

June the 6th, 7th and 8th

Sale of handsome Large and Small Models for dress and street wear, also smartly trimmed White Hats for Summer.

value 25.00 to 45.00 10.00

On Thursday, June the 6th

WOMEN'S GLOVES. *In Both Stores*

Mousquetaire Silk Gloves in White or Black.

16 button length 78c pair
20 " " 1.00 "

LACES. *In Both Stores*

Sale of attractive Net Top Laces in a complete variety of new designs.

Flounces,—16 to 27 in. wide 1.15 to 2.95 yd.
usual price 1.95 to 4.50,

Insertions,—1 to 8 in. wide 25c to 1.95 yd.
usual price 40c to 2.95,

Edgings,—4 to 11 in. wide 30c to 95c yd.
usual price 48c to 1.45,

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

WOODWORTH'S
Trailing Arbutus Talcum

A most satisfactory talcum powder for general use, for its possessive softness.

Refreshing qualities that please.

Delicate, refined and lasting odor.

Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops.

Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive box, can.

WOODWORTH—PERFUMERS
Dept. C. Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale at All Toilet Counters.

Cut your Rent 33 per cent

You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

The Kindel Kind
Convertible Parlor Furniture

Ask to see them at your dealer's. If he can't show them, write us his address, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:

KINDEL BED COMPANY,
Eric St., Chicago,
Norman & Mather, 125 Broadway,
Clifford and Walnut Sts.,
Toronto, Can.

Highest Award Jamestown Exposition

GARDEN BAG

work, instead of much time being spent in going to the house for things, or doing work twice over.—Suburban Life.

FOR THE COIFFURE

Aigrette-like pompons of soft coloring, finished with a buckle or similar ornament, in cut silver, or silver studded with rhinestones, are especially beautiful for the evening coiffures, says an exchange. They are made so that a single ornament may be worn with various aigrettes.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS****BOSTON CRYSTAL GELATINE**

Its Fame Is World Wide. Its Use Universal
EACH PACKAGE MAKES TWO FULL QUARTS

We guarantee that the making of gelatine, of which the contents of this package is a part, has been examined by Samuel L. Taylor, Director of the Technical Laboratory, and we have on file his certificate that it is clean, wholesome, pure and free from obnoxious organisms.

Full Size Package for Your Grocer's Name and Address

CRYSTAL GELATINE CO., Boston, Mass.

The Most Efficient Powder for the Teeth. The Least Wasteful.
The economic top prevents waste.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER
Is without doubt the finest Tooth Powder on the market today. Prof. Allyn, Chemist, of the Westfield State Normal School, highly recommends it.
SOLED EVERYWHERE FOR 25c.
Guaranteed and Manufactured by New England Laboratory Co., LYNN, MASS.

ROOMS

FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful outlook, steam heat, shower baths; cafe in building. References. \$2 to \$5 per week. 706 Huntington Av.

AUTO TOURIST

Autobahn driving Boston, send for Autobahn driving guide; houses where private accommodations may be procured. Address THE HOME GUIDE, 48 Huntington Ave., Boston.

HACK BAY—ST. STEPHEN ST. LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM with bathroom. Tel. B. B. 3138-M.

BOSTON VISITORS will find convenient and pleasant rooms at 215 Huntington are suite 3.

BROOKLINE TWO-ROOM SUITE and single room; fine location, best of board; near car line. Tel. Brookline 3658-W.

CEDAR ST. 74, ROXBURY—In quiet, refined home with spacious grounds, piazza, etc., single and connecting rooms, b. w. board optional. Tel. Rox. 2135-4.

CORCORAN HALL AVENUE, 1318—An attractive furnished room, bath, kitchenette, large reception hall. MRS. HILL, 462 Boylston st.

CUMBERLAND ST. 27—Pleasant, tastefully furnished back parlor, with kitchenette; private home; summer rates.

FAIRFIELD ST. 41 TO LET—SMALL ROOM. Tel. B. B. 6259-R.

FURNISHED SUITE of 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette, roof garden and excellent dining room, connected; rent \$85 a month. 145 Tremont st., second floor, tel. Oxford 2302.

GAINSBORO ST. 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished homelike room in modern apartment. Call mornings. Tel. B. B. 4769-R.

GAINSBORO ST. 86—Large front room furnished. All conveniences. Suite 4. Tel. Bay 1125-J.

GARRISON ST. 19—Large and small sunny room from rooms, steam heat, telephone; tourists accommodated.

GRASS ST. 47—Patronage of first-class tourists, permanent business desired. Located; location ideal. MRS. FAULKNER, tel. Tremont 2411-M.

MRS. H. A. HILDRETH, 131 Newbury st.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home; large rooms with all modern improvements and fine home table. Ref. Tel. B. B. 3033-R.

NEWBURY ST. 164 Two desirable connecting front rooms, on bathroom floor, with large closets and hot and cold water; unfurnished; breakfast.

NEWBURY ST. 405—4 pleasant rooms to let, one room or mother; 1 room for light housekeeping, terms reasonable. MRS. CLARA E. CHOTEAU.

NEWBURY ST.—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2186-T.

PATRONAGE of first class tourists and permanent business desired; tel. 102 Mass. av., near Boylston and Falmouth.

PINCKNEY ST. \$9. Large Louisburg sq. very large double parlors, second floor; would like to let them by the year; also single room.

PUTNAM'S 286 HUNTINGTON AVE. Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telegraph, postoffice, cable, Tel. B. B. 177. Calling the finest.

REGISTRY HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO., 30 Huntington Ave., Room 208.

ROTOLYPH ST. 109—Parties of tourists will find cool rooms, with kitchen and other privileges. Tel. B. B. 633-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 45—Large, light, airy room in quiet house; summer price. Tel. B. B. 3885-M.

ST. STEPHEN ST. 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 6274-R.

THE ILKLEY ROOMS FOR TOURISTS. 8 Cumberland st. suite 9. Tel. 4025-J.

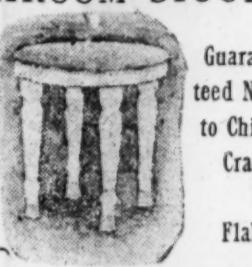
TOURIST'S visiting Boston will find pleasant, well-kept rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 156 Huntington ave. Tel. B. B. 801-W.

WESTLAND AVE. 45, Suite 6—Well-furnished outside rooms in quiet apartment; business or professional women preferred.

WINTHROP, MASS. 86 Summit ave., Room 24 floor; broad plaza, 3 min. from station and bathing; board next door.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS, CATS AND PETS of all kinds boarded during summer, by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates; out-of-door yards for dogs and cats. COMMONWEALTH HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS, 29 Cummings st., Back Bay. Tel. B. 2946.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS****OUR PREMIER BATHROOM STOOL**

Covered with Our White Pyraline Finish

Guaranteed Not to Chip, Crack or Flake

With Cork Top. The most comfortable stool in its class. No Bathroom complete without it. Sold in high-grade Bathroom Supply and sold in Boston by the following dealers: F. Webb Mfg. Co., the Santas Mfg. Co., the New England Mfg. Co., Dett & Williams Co., F. H. Thomas Co. Made by the C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**The Best Fur Storage Also Best Fur Work**

Now is the best time to have your FURS REPAIRED. Your Fur Work is done in our own shop by skillful fur workers whom we employ throughout the year. We guarantee our finest work for and doing the best grade of Fur Repairing. Our summer prices are much less than the fall and winter rates. It is also better to have your furs repaired now that Furs are all ready when wanted, thus avoiding the usual vexations waits, unavoidable with the approach of cold weather.

Shawmut Fur Store
H. D. RICE, Mfg. Furrier,
Established 1820
29 Temple Place, Boston
And Essex St., Salem

Long Distance Phone Bell Tyler 1104
Kinloch Central 4131

WE deliver to all parts of United States and Canada.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS**FLORISTS**

GRAND & OLIVE ST.
ST. LOUIS.

We deliver to all parts of United States and Canada.

Phone Lindell 2070.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS****THE "QUALITY" STORE FOR****Home Furnishings**

Furniture, Carpets, Etc., of the better kind at prices that are no higher

J.H. Bueffner & Co.
Washington Av. and Seventh St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.
Washington Ave. and Fourth St., ST. LOUIS

CARPETS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS
CURTAINS AND HOME FURNISHINGS
Largest Dealers in These Goods in the West

Special Prices to Churches and Public Buildings

MEN'S SPECIALTIES**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER
On Locust Street at Sixth ST. LOUIS

Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS**MRS. S. L. PHIPPS**

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Grand 3745-11, ST. LOUIS

Caterman Avenue 4162

NURSERIES

TREES, Plants and Cut Flowers, Decorations and Floral Designs. Floral Store and Office, 622 Clark Ave., near corner Delmar, St. Louis Nurseries, Clayton, Mo. Tel. 5-1012

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD TOO PINEST.

Trade Mark Registered Dec. 5, 1905, U. S. Patent Office

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

Main 5213

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Crown-all Hat Co.

SEVENTH AT ST. CHARLES ST. LOUIS

NINTH AT PINE

\$3 and \$2 Hats

Silk Hats \$5

LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney at Law, Patent and Trade-Mark Causes

Central Nat'l. Bank Bldg., St. Louis

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS FIRMS, who desire advertisements to be classified with those from that city, may address THE MONITOR COMMITTEE, 311 Equitable bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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ST. LOUIS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICE—Wanted, young man to learn the carpenter trade; everything furnished. HERTRAM E. RUSSELL, Locks Village, Mass.

ASSISTANT AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC—Wanted; good mechanic wanted. Apply personally. GAY AUTO CO., 351 Warren ave., Brockton, Mass.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted to take charge of brass foundry; must be familiar with best practice and used to heavy work; apply by letter, stating experience. F. C. H. CHISHOLM, SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMERS wanted; only those capable of top and side work will be paid; state wages and previous employers. J. G. MCINTOSH & SON, 286 Brown st., Providence, R. I.

BARBER wanted, first-class; steady job. POMIAS DAIGNAULT, Turners Falls, Mass.

BOY WANTED to learn electrical manufacturing business. A. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

BOYS WANTED for office and factory work; splendid opportunity for boys living near the factory to learn a good trade. THOMAS G. PLANT CO., Inc., Center and Blodget sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CLERKS, grocery and provision, experienced (Protestant); must be temperate, pleasant and efficient; two at Dorchester, two in Hull; for summer work; apply. Mrs. E. COPP, 31 York ter., Brookline, Mass.

ASSISTANT—Wanted, female for general housework in small family; one who would appreciate good home more than wages. MRS. L. C. MORRILL, Needham, Mass.

ATTENDANT wanted, Miss BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—First-class experienced bookkeeper who is also an accomplished stenographer. Address in own handwriting, giving experience and salary expected. LAURIET & EDWARDS, Box 1883, Boston, Mass.

CAP-SPINNERS (female) wanted for worsted mill; New Hampshire. Send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID for small hotel. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

CHAMBER GIRLS wanted for beach stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., rm. 38, Lowell, Mass.

CLEANERS wanted for beach hotel; and fare war; send stamp for reply to CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., rm. 38, Lowell, Mass.

FINISH PERCHER for western mill; to exam after meeting, blanket fabrics, \$1 per week. C. H. CHISHOLM, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 350 Atlantic av., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted to take charge of department of gasoline engines in large manufacturing plant near Boston; some experience in automobile manufacturing. Apply to Mr. R. R. ROBERTSON, 200 Cambridge St., Boston.

JOHN COMPISTER wanted; one familiar with country office work; permanent position to rich man. WAHLER EVER NEWSPAPER, Ware, Mass.

JOB PRESSSESSORS experienced, well-qualified. LIBRARY BUREAU, 224 Albany st., Cambridge, Mass.; see Mr. Jackson.

LAUNDRY MAN WANTED—First-class around town, N. Y. LAUNDRIES, Inc., 100 South Monroe, Mass.

MACHINE HAND wanted, three first-class, for such a busy department. Apply to FRANK MILLER LUMBER CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

MACHINIST WANTED—All-around work; young man preferred. THE MATSON MACHINE CO., Bethel, Vt.

MAN AND WIFE wanted for private family; Protestant; d. man has some outside work; some laundry put on; \$50 a month; must be efficient. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 370 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 2394W.

MAN AND WIFE for farm work and housekeeping, near Portland, Maine; good wages; must furnish references. MRS. E. R. ASHN, 129 Washington st., Portland, Me.

MEN wanted; 2 good single men to work in new mill; steady work the year round. BIRTRAM E. RUSSELL, Locks Village, Mass.

OVERSEER OF WEAVING in cotton mill; must understand thoroughly the making of heavy duck fabrics and be good manager of help. C. H. CHISHOLM, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 350 Atlantic av., Boston.

PANTS AND VEST MAKER wanted, steady work year round; good pay. RANTAMAKI & SUNDHOLM, Gardner, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPH RETOUCHER wanted. WESSON CO., engravers, Cambridge, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted, experienced in amateur work, enlargements, etc. J. F. GILSON & CO., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.

PIANO and furniture mover, thoroughly experienced. Apply to MR. WALSH, 10 T. HORAN, Thompson sq., Charlestown, Mass.

PICKER MAN, first-class, for steady mill; \$15 per week. C. H. CHISHOLM, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 350 Atlantic av., Boston.

SALESMAN, first-class, wanted; one who can bring reference; must bring reference; strict salary expected. Apply to F. L. ERICKSON, 515 Huntington av., Boston, 50 Huntingdon av., Friday and Saturday, 25 Cambridge, Mass.

SALES MANAGER wanted for large info. company; one who has had some experience in handling stocks and bonds; no specific qualifications or opportunity for the right party; no telephone communications. GLOBE ROLLER MFG. CO., 114 Dudley, Boston.

SECOND CARDER in New England wool mill, care C. H. CHISHOLM, care Wool and Cotton Reporter, 350 Atlantic av., Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted; for cotton battling in cold water mill; must be experienced in cotton battling; good price list; apply to Mr. L. K. TORPEY BOAT CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

STINNERS wanted, D. & F. mousies, steady work; good price list; apply at once. FRANKLIN MILLS, Franklin, N. H.

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted immediately; wages \$2 for 8 hours; report with tools. L. K. TORPEY BOAT CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

SKINNERS wanted, D. & F. mousies, steady work; good price list; apply at once. FRANKLIN MILLS, Franklin, N. H.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted; for cotton battling in cold water mill; must be experienced in cotton battling; good price list; apply to Mr. L. K. TORPEY BOAT CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

TOLK MAKERS and high-grade machine tools wanted; gasoline engine department of large manufacturing plant near Boston. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, 2 M. Rose, 145 River st., Hyde Park, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TEAMSTERS—Two reliable men for driving number teams; permanent position, good wages. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

TWO MEN WANTED—Good milkers, strictly temperate, on farm; \$25 per month and board. BELL FARM, Holliston, N. H.

WEAVERS wanted—Four or five good weavers. Knows fancy cambric looms; weaves of female. HARTFORD WOOLEN COMPANY, 100 W. Main st., Hartford.

WEAVERS WANTED—Family help preferred. KENNEBEC MILLS, Fairfield, Me.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMERS wanted; only those capable of top and side work will be paid; state wages and previous employers. J. G. MCINTOSH & SON, 286 Brown st., Providence, R. I.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wanted in dry goods store; good opportunity to learn typewriter and other valuable parts. BOSTON STORE, Marlboro, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (18-20) wanted for Sunday newspaper route; good pay; also 2 boys to carry daily papers in Somerville, Mass. WING, 14 Oxford st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (19-22) wanted to take charge of office when employers are absent; one who can run typewriter and write some knowledge of stenography preferred. Address JOHN SEGERSON, 180 Boylston st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wanted in dry goods store; good opportunity to learn typewriter and other valuable parts. BOSTON STORE, Marlboro, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable colored girl desires position; can furnish excellent references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 292-2922.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cooking wanted by capable girl; good references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. chutes av., Cambridge. Tel. 292-2922.

GENERAL MAID (Swedish) wants position. MRS. STARNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; tel. Trem. 237-777.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (usher, file, etc.) age 22; good references. Mention. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes day's work or will care for apartment. MRS. HATHAWAY JACKSON'S, 23 Dundee st., Suite 3, Back Bay, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman wants morning work; need position to care for Mrs. THOMAS' EMP. OFFICE, 23 Sawyer st., Boston; tel. Trem. 237-777.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman wishes day's work in or out of town; class worker. MRS. ELIZABETH CALLENDER'S, 28 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass.

GOVERNESS—French. Parisian mademoiselle; 24 years; of children; very good education; good references. Mlle. MILTON, 28 Appleton st., Boston; tel. Tremont 1173-M.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION, experienced, refined, educated, sees well; desires position; good references; salary \$125 per month; used to responsibility; references. MISS M. H. SMITH, 6 N. Monroe ter., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 3856-J. Dor.

HOTEL WORK—Truly trustworthy, refined, educated, sees well; good references; good experience; good pay; room and board included; hotel or institution; for college or clerical or head waiter; wife capable of taking charge any department through her own efforts. M. C. CLEMENS, 15 Magnolia st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOTEL WORK desired by woman and son as clerk or waiter. PERKINS' EMP. AGENCY, Tilton, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, trustworthy and capable; Protestant woman with one desire; good position in private family or as caretaker. Address MRS. M. S. LEWIS, 176 Winthrop rd., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable of taking full charge, reliable and experienced; can furnish references. PERKINS' EMP. AGEN. CY, Tilton, N. H.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman (24) desires position in small private family; good cook and manager; references. Miss D. L. B. by letter. CLARE MACK BETTH, 27 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable middle-aged woman desires position as managing housekeeper in small family; highest references exchanged. ELIZABETH LARND, 42 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position; experienced and capable of taking full charge of small family; references. FANNIE CORBETT, 50 Weston st., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS (3), thoroughly competent, reliable, good references; best references; wish positions. MISS RACHEL LEYS' EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Truly trustworthy woman desires position to take care of lodger or as housekeeper; good references. MRS. MARY R. LAWRENCE, 10 Prescott st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—Mild woman wishes position as light housework for elderly people who care little for housework; family and have little girl of 8 with her; Boston or vicinity preferred. MRS. A. J. HALL, General Delivery, Kennebunkport, Maine.

KITCHEN MAIDS with positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

KITCHEN WORK or second work done by young lady (17); single; residing with parents. Miss N. 731 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

LADY'S MAID—Well educated Italian woman; wished position as lady's maid and seamstress; good references; can give the best references. GRACE DURVANTE, 88 Proctor ave., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID (Swedish) want work in private family. MRS. STARNBERG'S EMP. OFFICE, 330 Tremont st., Boston; tel. 237-777. Tre. 7

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; reliable and capable. WALTER ASHIE B. JONES, 140 Northampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment by day. Address letters to ELIZABETH FAIRCHILD, 3 Winthrop st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class; excellent shirts, collars, cuffs, etc.; fine work; go any distance. Mrs. H. H. H. FARMERS, 22 Mechanic st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants employment; at home or out; will clean. MRS. THOMAS' EMP. OFFICE, 23 Sawyer st., Boston; tel. Trem. 237-777.

LAUNDRESS (twice) desires employment at home; experienced; references. MRS. E. G. FERGUSON, 26 White pl., Brooklyn, Mass.

LAUNDRESS, colored; wishes employment at home; washing; best references. MRS. M. E. RANDALL, 8 East Lenox st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (twice) desires employment at home; general maid; stay over night. MISS MARY A. THORNTON, 22 Windsor st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Inexperienced girl wanted for general housework for country; moderate wages; fare paid; good work guaranteed; please answer. ROSE DARINGTON, 200 West 2nd st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Inexperienced, with positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUYS LAND
MINNEAPOLIS—Fifty acres of land were bought recently by the Northern Pacific Railway Company for extension of its switching and storage yards, on the line between Minneapolis and St. Paul. The purchase was made in two tracts from the Twin City Trading Company and the Chute Brothers Company at a cost approximating \$150,000. Part of the property is to be improved at once with the laying of tracks.

NEW FREIGHT BUILDING PLANNED
RACINE, Wis.—Twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company before winter in the erection of the long-talked-of freighthouse at the north end of Main street. Plans and specifications have been drawn.

FRUIT CROPS LESS PROMISING
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Outlook for the deciduous fruit crops is not so good now as it was a month ago, according to the May crop report issued by State Horticultural Commissioner Cook. Some of the crops, such as apricots and almonds, will be larger than last year's, but in most cases the crop will fall slightly under last year.

STATE BANKS MAKE GAIN
LANSING, Mich.—Since the last report of the state banking commission issued Feb. 20, there has been a gain of \$6,939,466.11 in aggregate business, and Banking Commissioner Doyle says the state depositories are in excellent financial condition.

PACKING FIRM TO BUILD
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—It has been announced that the plant soon to be built in this city for Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago, packers of food products, will be larger than was at first stated. The buildings will cost nearly \$700,000, equipped with machinery, and the em-

ployment will be about 3000 men, women and girls.

WOLVERINE CLUB TO BUILD
DETROIT—The Wolverine Automobile Club has paid about \$110,000 for its property at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and John R. street. The eight-story clubhouse which will occupy the site will cost \$300,000.

DAMS TO COST \$1,500,000
BRANSON, Mo.—On the White river, in southern Missouri, near Branson, \$1,500,000 is being spent in the construction of dams for the development of power which will be supplied to all nearby points. The river will be enlarged to a lake 100 miles long and a mile wide at many places.

APPOINTED NEW SECRETARY
DETROIT—Hugo A. Gilmarin, a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press, and one of the best known political writers in Michigan, was appointed secretary of the water board, at a recent meeting. Mr. Gilmarin will take office July 1.

MINING DATA SOUGHT
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—E. S. Boalich, statistician of the state mining bureau, is a guest at the U. S. Grant Hotel. He will pass several days in San Diego with the special object in view of getting in touch with new mineral producers, in all lines, whose names may not be on the lists of the bureau.

ARTIST BACK AFTER LONG TRIP
SAN FRANCISCO—After an absence of more than three years Ernest Peixotto, the artist, is home again. He and his wife arrived recently on the liner City of Sydney from Panama.

Mr. Peixotto left New York in June, commissioned by Scribner's to explore Peru for the picturesque. He said that his quest had been successful and that

he would have more to show of his discoveries later. His wife accompanied him through South America. They expect to spend several months in San Francisco.

FOREST COST \$1,000,000
SAN FRANCISCO—Concurrent with the final payment by Baldwin & Howell for \$1,000,000 worth of land purchased from the estate of Adolph Sutro two years ago, dismissal of partition suits affecting that portion of the property were filed recently in the superior court. The land purchased from the Sutro estate comprises what is known as Sutro forest, and the purchasers obtained title under the name of the Residential Development Company.

BANKER APPOINTED SCHOOL HEAD

ROANOKE, Va.—David T. Moore, who has been connected with the National Exchange Bank of Roanoke six years, has resigned, to take effect July 1. Mr. Moore will go to Lewisburg, W. Va., as business manager and in charge of the financial department of the Greenbrier Presbyterian military school.

RURAL POPULATION GROWS

SPOKANE, Wash.—Rural population in Washington state increased 84.7 per cent between 1900 and 1910, according to the bulletin of the agricultural department compiling information from the census. There was a corresponding increase in the number of farms from 33,202 to 56,192, amounting to 69.2 per cent. The present population living on farms is placed at 536,460.

COUNTY PLANS COURT HOUSE

RACINE, Wis.—On July 8 bids are to be opened for the construction of the proposed new county building and at that time it will be determined whether or not the officials of Racine county are to have a new home or not. If the lowest bid for the construction of the building does not exceed \$165,000 a contract will be awarded, but if the lowest bid is over \$165,000 it is certain that all proceedings relative to the construction of a new county building will be dropped.

—Washington Herald.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

OR WORK FROM MEMORY

Farmer—I see you're painting these old trees.

Artist—What's that got to do with you? Get on with your work.

Farmer—Well, since my work is to cut them down, you'd better get on with yours.—Detroit Free Press.

PASTEN IT DOWN

"How do you suppose a chair of the simian language could be secured in a university?"

"I suppose it might be done with a monkey wrench."—Baltimore American.

HARDY OPPONENT

When it comes to a fight
In this world of pelf,
The only real fight
Is the fight with one's self.

—Baltimore Sun.

STILL, A POSSIBILITY

"What makes you think that man is necessarily a great statesman?" asked Senator Sorghum.

"Because he is a clever lawyer."

"My dear sir, to assume that a clever lawyer is necessarily a great statesman is the same as taking for granted that a numismatist is a financier."—Washington Star.

WILL HAVE TO DIG FOR IT

"Mr. Man, we want you in our cleanup campaign."

"All right."

"Well, name your preferences, committee on dumps, alleys or backyards. What would you like to clean up?"

"I'd like to clean up about \$1,000,000."—Washington Herald.

HOW IT MAY BE KNOWN

"The half way point on the road to the millennium," says Edwin Bjorkman, "will have been reached when we see that the state is at once something more

COUNTRY SHIPS FIRST PEACHES

MACON, Ga.—Bibb county enjoys the distinction of shipping the first Georgia peaches in carload lots this year.

The first shipment was of the Mayflower variety and was grown 10 miles from Macon, and sent to New York. The peach season proper will open on June 5 or 6 and the crop will be much greater than that of last year.

VACATION SCHOOLS ABANDONED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—There will be no vacation schools this summer—neither for the children nor for training of teachers. After a long discussion the board of education decided to abandon for this year a custom of several years' standing.

NAVY ORDERS

Lieutenant Commander F. L. Pinney, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Gunner R. O. Williams, to the Delaware.

Gunner A. B. Dorsey, detached the Delaware; to the Wisconsin.

Ensign H. M. Hitchcock, detached the

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. O. H. Quade, medical reserve, will proceed to Ft. Snelling, Minn., and report to the commanding general, central division.

First Lieut. C. R. Haig, medical re-

serve, will report to the surgeon-general of the army for assignment as assistant to attending surgeon in this city.

Leave for one month granted Capt. G. V. Henry, thirteenth cavalry.

Leave for one month and 20 days granted Capt. E. U. Birnie, Jr., sixth field artillery.

First Lieut. R. Talbot, Jr., twelfth cavalry, detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Shattuck school, Faribault, Minn.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Baker, report to this city for consultation with Q. M. G.

Leave for three months granted Capt. E. R. Chase, thirteenth infantry.

Each of the following officers will proceed to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty: Col. E. S. St. J. Greble, general staff; Col. E. A. Miller, field artillery; Maj. W. S. McNair, sixth field artillery.

Leave of one month's absence granted First Lieut. C. J. Naylor, fourth cavalry; leave for two months granted Capt. H. C. Williams, first field artillery, recruiting officer.

Capt. D. T. Merrill, twenty-eighth infantry, will proceed to Chicago for the purpose of conferring with the officer in charge of militia affairs at headquarters, central division.

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 24 granted First Lieut. R. L. Avery, coast artillery corps; leave granted First Lieut. P. Rogers, Jr., coast artillery corps, recruiting officer.

Navy Notes

The mail address of the *Annapolis* has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

The Hopkins, the Lawrence, the Farragut, the Goldsborough, the Rowan, the Truxton and the Paul Jones were placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on June 1, 1912.

The Birmingham was placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 18, 1912.

LAUGHS THIRD TIME

"What of his sense of humor?"
"Well, he has to see a joke twice before he sees it once."—Lippincott's.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, REALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Business ledgers demanded by the members of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 100 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609

ART

O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 396 Boylston st., Boston; 6-7 Dorchester Ave., Exten. Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Celuloid Marks 25c, Steel 75c, Tearle Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hanilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 45 Winter st., Room 31.

HARDWARE

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats—cleaned, mended and refined; hats banded and bound while you wait. 30c.

KNIT UNDERWEAR and UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE" NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington av.—Ladies' work, 25c. Cleanly; cleansing, dyeing. Tel. 576-R B.B.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON Order Dept., Oxford 433.

MILLINERY

STUDIO MILLINERY—Sale on trimmed millinery; hats made to order and remodeled a specialty. RM 34, 110 Tremont.

ORIENTAL RUGS

CLIFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 402 Boylston st., Madame Cliff, custom corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLIFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 402 Boylston st., Madame Cliff, custom corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DRYGOODS & NOTIONS

KAYSER'S SILK GLOVES HOSE AND VESTS C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. Ave.

FLORISTS

A. S. QUINT, the RELIABLE FLORIST, 334 Mass. av., near Symphony Hall, 2333 Washington st., Rox. Tel. B. B. 4664-1.

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON

at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st. Hay. 2311.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin st., BOSTON

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSE-HOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st. Rich. 2777.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hanilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

Professionals Leading Factor in the Market

Reading Again Conspicuous in the Trading, Showing Good Advance — Prices Generally Rule Strong

LONDON IS QUIET

Prices ruled strong at the opening today. Good fractional advances over last night's closing figures were recorded by nearly everything traded in. There were some early recessions on profit taking and short selling and some irregularity obtained as a result.

Reading was conspicuous. It advanced well above 169 during the first few minutes. Another prominent feature was American Sugar, which likewise had a good gain. American Beet Sugar also advanced well.

Although the public is not interested, and men of large affairs who are supposed to be big market factors are said to have quit speculating for the time being, prices have held remarkably steady. It is a professional traders' market, pure and simple.

Butte & Superior again commanded considerable attention on the local exchange. Quincy was a strong feature.

Reading opened up 3¢ at 168 1/2 and sold close to 171 before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 168 1/2 and well above 169. Steel opened up 1/2 at 68 1/2 and advanced to 69 1/2 before midday.

Lehigh Valley opened up 1/2 at 173 1/2 and sold up to 173 1/2. American Sugar opened up 1/2 at 128 1/2 and improved a good fraction. American Beet Sugar opened up 1/2 at 69 1/2 and sold well above 71. Chino opened unchanged at 30¢ and advanced more than a point. Louisville & Nashville was strong.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened unchanged at 42 1/2 and after improving to 42 1/2 dropped a point. Then it advanced more than a point. Quincy opened up 1/2 at 91. A small lot sold at 90 1/2 and then it rose more than a point. Grantly opened up 1/2 at 54 1/2 and improved a good fraction. Calumet & Hecla opened up a point at 50 and advanced 6 points further before midday.

Further gains were made in both markets during the early afternoon. Prominent in the trading were Chino, People's Gas and Underwood Typewriter, all making additional gains. On the local exchange a further good advance was made by Butte & Superior. Ahmedkhan also had a substantial gain.

LONDON—The securities markets were sluggish at the end of the day's trading. Consols weakened on further Liverpool selling and home rails lacked stability although the final transactions were at about the lowest.

Firmness in American railway shares in the regular session was ascribed to professional interests. The group slowed up materially on the curb. In the late dealings copper stocks showed evidence of reviving action.

Rio Tinto added 1/2 to the high record touching and holding at 80 1/2. Mines were steady. Continental bourses closed irregular.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: June 10, 90 bid, July 11, 03 at 11,06. August of 11, 10, September off 11,29, October 11, 24 @ 11,25, December 11, 30/11, January 11, 28@11,29, February 11, 30 bid, March 1, 39@11,41, May 11, 44@11,45.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate business; prices steady. Middlings 63¢/4, unchanged. Sales estimated 7000 bales, receipts 1000, including 400 American. Futures opened steady, 1 to 2 1/2 up. At 12:30 p.m. steady, 1/2 to 1 up from previous close: July-August 6 1/2; October-November 6 1/2; December-January 6 1/2; January-February, 6 1/2.

OREGON GRAIN AND FRUIT

Farmers are cutting grass crops in Oregon. Recent rains have greatly improved grain prospects. Fruit prospects are bumper. Hood River orchards have a less favorable outlook.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICTORIA
Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday, Thursday probably fair; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England. Probably fair tonight and Thursday; cooler on the coast tonight.

Slight showers have occurred the last 24 hours from Kansas northward to upper Michigan. From Texas eastward to North Carolina and from Pennsylvania northeastward to Maine. Pleasant weather has prevailed in other areas east of the Rockies. Rainy. An area of high pressure central over the Great Lakes has produced a pleasant weather in the northern section west of the Mississippi river. Disturbance has come in the west near Galveston, Tex.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m. 70° 12 noon... 78°
Average temperature yesterday, 76.5°.

Ex-dividend.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 6828 lbs, 2640 bxs, 371,350 lbs butter, 220 lbs cheese, 11,002 cs eggs.

1911, 6490 lbs, 1430 lbs, 373,617 lbs butter, 1292 lbs cheese, 8432 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 7436 lbs, 2430 bxs, 408,719 lbs butter, 141 lbs cheese, 12,379 cs eggs.

1911, 7598 lbs, 2480 bxs, 451,319 lbs butter, 1291 lbs cheese, 9340 cs eggs.

Other Markets

CHICAGO, June 4—Butter mkt stdy, ex 25, No. 1 pkg stk 20, reets 12,227, lbs 16, reets 24,600.

WESTERN STEEL SPEED

CHICAGO—Western rolling mills could be speeded up a little more if supply of steel were greater. Gary steel production has been increased past month, but all furnaces are in blast now and "speeding up" appears to have reached its limit. Most western plants are taxed to meet customers' needs.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Am Can.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Am Can.....	115 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am Car Findry.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Car Findry pf.....	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am H & L.....	5%	5%	5%	5%
Am Ice.....	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am Linseed Oil.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Loco.....	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Malt pf.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Melting pf.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel Findry.....	35	35	35	35
Am Sugar.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am T & T.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Ammonia.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Atchison.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchison pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line.....	140	141	140	140
Balt & Ohio.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chi Pacific.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chi West.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi M & St P.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chi M & St Paul pf.....	142	142	142	142
Chi N & W.....	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Chino.....	30 1/2	33 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2
Chi Fuel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chi Southern 1st pf.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Chi Gas.....	142	142 1/2	142	142 1/2
Chi Products.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Chi Traction Co.....	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
El Dorado.....	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Goldfield Con.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gor pf.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Gr Nat G...	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Harvester.....	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Harvester.....	121	121	120	120
Hill Central.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Inter-Met.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Jackson Co.....	106	106	106	106
Lehigh Valley.....	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
L & N.....	157 1/2	159 1/2	157 1/2	159 1/2
Mackay Cos.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mackay Cos pf.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Manhattan.....	137	137	137	137
Mass Petrol Co.....	68	68	68	68
Missouri Pacific.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Nevada Cos.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nat Lead.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
N Y Air Brake.....	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
North American.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
North & Western.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pacific T & T.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pacific T & T pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Peoples Gas.....	113 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pitt C & St L.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....	22	22	22	22
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pullman.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Railroad Co.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ray Co.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Republic Steel.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Republic Steel pf.....	80	80	80	80
Rock Island.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Seaboard A L.....	52	52	52	52
Seaboard A L pf.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Seaboard A L pf.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Seaboard Rock.....	189	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Railway.....	28			

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

EVENTS OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY MAKES GRATIFYING RETURNS

Not Expected That There Will Be a Dividend Increase Until Controversy With City Has Been Settled—Favorable Exhibit Anticipated.

Detroit United Railway Company is earning considerably more than the current 5 per cent dividend that is being paid on its \$12,500,000 capital stock. In view of the favorable returns, rumors have been current from time to time that the rate of dividend would be increased, although it is hardly to be expected that such a development will occur, at least until the controversy between the city and the company has finally decided.

The franchise question has been a more or less perplexing element in connection with operations of the property for a long time past, and those best informed regarding the situation are not inclined to believe that any change will be made in the dividend at present.

Only three months of the current year have as yet been reported, but earnings for this period have been gratifying, as liberal increases have been recorded in gross and net over a year ago. In March there was an increase in gross earnings of over \$7,400; an improvement in net of about \$22,300 and a gain of over \$24,300 in surplus available for dividends. For the three months ended March 31 last the gain in gross was over \$285,000; in net about \$52,000 and in surplus about \$50,000.

Should the gain for the three months be maintained during the remaining nine months of the current fiscal period, it is a certainty that the company will show at least 13½ and possibly 16 per cent earned on its outstanding capital stock for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next. This will compare with 13.82 per cent actually earned in the previous year.

Although it is altogether too early to make any sort of a prediction as to the possible or probable showing that will be made by the company this year, an income account for the 12 months to end Dec. 31 next is given herewith, assuming that from now on the monthly improvement in gross, net and surplus will be about on a parity with that shown in March last. The compilation is made simply for the purpose of indicating the favorable exhibit for 1912 that will be made with a continuance of the present monthly gains in revenues. The comparison follows:

	1912	1911
Gross earnings.....	\$11,409,000	\$10,253,134
Operating expenses.....	7,474,000	6,589,042
Net earnings.....	\$3,926,000	\$3,673,092
Other income.....	203,000	178,812
Total income.....	\$4,129,000	\$3,851,904
Bond int. and tax.....	2,151,000	2,123,398
Balance.....	\$1,968,000	\$1,728,500
Dividends.....	625,000	625,000
Surplus.....	\$1,373,000	\$1,103,506
Depreciation.....	400,000	400,000
Final surplus.....	973,000	873,500

*Equals on stock.... 15.8% 13.82%

During the past few years earnings of the Detroit United Railway Company have enjoyed considerable improvement and although dividend payments were discontinued in 1907, it is well known that at no time has the company failed to earn at least 5 per cent on its outstanding stock. Had there not been the controversy regarding the franchise situation, it is probable that the dividend would never have been discontinued. In each of the last five

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 3)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Albany, N. Y.—William Dreifke, U. S. L. & G. Bond, V. C.; Philadelphia—Charlie Friedman of Central Shoe Company, Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. D. Short; Essex.

San Francisco—John Reidy of the Emporium Elk Club; San Francisco, Cal.—Wm. Kaufman; Esse.

Toledo, O.—M. Wetherell; U. S. Washington, D. C.—H. Weisz; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Binghamton, N. Y.—F. W. Sawyer of Dunn, McCarthy & Co., Essex.

Havana, Cuba—W. D. Fleish of W. D. Fleish & Bros., Ltd.

London, Eng.—Albert Pemberton of A. Pemberton & Co., Youngs.

London, Eng.—Percy Hagan of Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Essex.

Philadelphia—W. Altenreiter of Alterer Leather Company, U. S.

Richmond, Va.—George H. Hawkes of Richmond Shoe Company, U. S.

TO APPEAL DECISION

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Counsel Persons and Stone, acting for Godfrey M. Hyams, will appeal from the decision of Judge Sessions of the United States district court, who denied two petitions and dismissed both bills in which Hyams sought permanent injunction to restrain Calumet & Hecla from voting its stock in Tamarack and Isle Royale in favor of the new milling arrangement.

CRUCIBLE STEEL

PITTSBURGH—The advance of 1½ points in Crucible Steel preferred on the stock exchange Tuesday was based on a report that the forthcoming quarterly statement will show earnings at the rate of 14 per cent per annum, or double the amount required to pay the full dividend on the preferred stock.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 60¢ cents. Mexican dollars 48 cents.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 28d. off 1½d. India council bills were allotted today at £s. 4 1-32d. Gold premium at Madrid £50, at Lisbon 11.00.

OPERATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

The International Harvester Company earned in the year 1911 on its combined capital and surplus 12½ per cent before depreciation and other charges and 9½ per cent after such charges. The charges included depreciation and ore extinguishment, contingent losses and expenses of collections, renewals and minor improvements, insurance, and pension funds.

The capital and surplus of the company since organization has been as follows:

fiscal periods the company has earned more than 8 per cent per annum, and the percentage shown in 1911 was the largest on record.

In 1906 gross earnings of the company were only little more than \$8,000,000, as compared with over \$10,250,000 last year. The balance available for dividends in 1906 was about \$1,180,000, contrasted with \$1,728,000 last year and so on.

The number of revenue passengers in 1911 represented an increase of more than 85,300,000 over 1906, and the receipts per revenue passenger were also higher in 1911.

The appended table shows some of the more important operating statistics for 1911 and 1906, together with their change:

For the first four years the stock was all of one class and in 1907 it was equally divided between 7 per cent cumulative and common. In 1909 \$20,000,000 of surplus was capitalized through a stock dividend of 33 1-3 per cent on the common stock, so that the only increase in the stock in eight years has been \$2,000,000 from surplus account, which means that the total increase of over \$41,000,000 in combined capital and surplus has all been increased surplus. At the end of 1909 the surplus stood at \$27,384,730 before paying the stock dividend. At the end of 1912 the surplus was within \$4,000,000 of the amount before the stock dividend.

In view of the fact that earnings of the Detroit United exhibited satisfactory increases in revenues during the first three months of the current year, which were unfavorable months from the viewpoint of weather conditions, it is obvious that the next few months will be even more gratifying, as with the warm weather at hand, traffic will be greatly stimulated. This together with the natural growth in the territory served should produce even more gratifying operating results in the future than have been reported to date this year.

UNITED FRUIT IS LIKELY TO HAVE PROFITABLE YEAR

Both Sugar and Fruit Likely to Show Good Net Returns for Full Twelve Months—Seeking Freight Traffic

ENGLISH BUSINESS

Events seem to be shaping themselves for another remarkable year for United Fruit. Recent profits from fruit earnings are little short of remarkable and if continued mean that the full 12 months to September 30 next will show a profit of between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. Up to June 1 fruit net was still somewhat behind the same eight months of the 1911 year, but a good June will put the balance on the right side.

Sugar net will also almost certainly run far in excess of the \$44,418 earned during the 1911 year. It should in fact, at least double it. Another large increase in income will come through the remarkable expansion in the earnings from the passenger, freight and mail end of the business. For the first seven months this year net from this source was \$825,000 ahead of last year and for the full year from this source will run between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000. It has become a very large and stable department of the business and seems certain in another year to give results fully as large as those accruing from the sugar department.

Under these conditions it does not seem extravagant to expect that United Fruit this year will come netting in the distance of the remarkable net profits of \$6,552,000 piled up during the 1910 year. This was, of course, far and away the biggest year in the company's history and was due to a combination of splendid fruit profits and phenomenal sugar earnings. Sugar earnings may not be half as great as in the 1910 year, but increase in other income will make up two thirds of the possible shrinkage.

United Fruit has recently taken a decisive step which is of interest primarily because it shows how powerful and self-sufficient this company has become. When organized, United Fruit was dependent upon the good-will of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company and the use of other chartered ships. Within a few days it has appointed its own freight and passenger agent in England to push the development of its European and transcontinental freight business. The fruit company is going after this business aggressively. Through its English subsidiary the company has a total of 150 voyages across the Atlantic yearly. Its boats are new, modern and up to date and equipped to give a splendid freight service from Europe to the United States and Central America.

Business relations between United Fruit and Hamburg-American ceased for natural reasons a few years ago.

It is predicted that with a little of the energy applied to the freight department which has made the English and European fruit business such a success that United Fruit will easily be earning \$1,500,000 from freight, passenger and mail business within two years.

The fruit company instead of being dependent upon the good-will of a German concern is now prepared to meet it in open competition in the freight markets of the world.

CHICAGO REPORTS BUSINESS MAKING FURTHER HEADWAY

CHICAGO—Board of Trade men look for a great crop season, as do bankers, railroad managers and business men in general.

Structural work in May was almost as heavy as in any previous month, if not heavier, and many important contracts are pending. There were filed here last week 119 building permits for \$1,500,000, or four times as much as a year ago.

Land values have appreciated steadily here. Only comparison is world's fair period, which was marked by excited speculation, not in evidence now. Local traction travel is nearly 10 per cent above a year ago, its biggest increases scored by lines traversing manufacturing districts.

One cause of gain in traction earnings when country's steam road travel is off is the growing popularity of Chicago as a convention city. Including the Republican national convention, there will be 18 conventions held here in June. Unification of traction lines has reduced expenses relatively as much as increase in patronage.

Least satisfactory feature here is dull, soft money market. Bank clearings for weeks have shown increases ranging from 3½ per cent to 4½ per cent. Grain speculation explains something, but real explanation is Chicago's banking growth as the West's banking center. There is little demand for or supply of commercial paper, which finds market much duller than several weeks ago, when fairly fair volume of credits was placed. Banks are well loaned up and agriculture has first call on funds, here and in the interior. Borrowers object to bunching maturities in autumn, as lenders wish. Not much change is expected until late summer.

AVERAGE SPOT COTTON PRICES

NEW YORK—Spot cotton last month reached the highest average since August, 1911. During May prices showed no marked tendency to decline on crop conditions or any other influences to which the market for all crop deliveries was subjected. On the contrary, there was some further advance. The month's average of the New York exchange for 28 days of trading was 11.62 cents a pound. The April average was 11.57. That of May, 1911, was 15.80 cents, compared with 15.45 for 1910, and 11.31 for April, 1909.

Below are monthly averages for the periods indicated:

Month	Net	C. & S.
January	\$5.35	5.35
February	5.55	5.55
March	5.65	5.65
April	5.75	5.75
May	5.85	5.85
June	5.95	5.95
July	6.05	6.05
August	6.15	6.15
September	6.25	6.25
October	6.35	6.35
November	6.45	6.45
December	6.55	6.55

Month	Bal. after charges	C. & S.
January	\$5.35	5.35
February	5.55	5.55
March	5.65	5.65
April	5.75	5.75
May	5.85	5.85
June	5.95	5.95
July	6.05	6.05
August	6.15	6.15
September	6.25	6.25
October	6.35	6.35
November	6.45	6.45
December	6.55	6.55

Month	Chargess	C. & S.
January	\$5.35	5.35
February	5.55	5.55
March	5.65	5.65
April	5.75	5.75
May	5.85	5.85
June	5.95	5.95
July	6.05	6.05
August	6.15	6.15
September	6.25	6.25
October	6.35	6.35
November	6.45	6.45
December	6.55	6.55

The average per cent earned on combined capital and surplus before charges was 8.8 per cent, and after charges 7.1 per cent. As there has been no new capital added since organization this bears out the statement of President McCormick accompanying the annual report which said that the company had earned less than 7 per cent per annum on the average of its capital. Prior to three years ago the company had not earned over 6½ per cent on its capital in any one year. The larger earnings of the last three years have brought the average above 7 per cent.

There is no water in International Harvester stock. Of the original capital of \$120,000,000, \$80,000,000 was cash fully paid in for working capital and \$60,000,000 in real estate, plants and inventories, valued by independent appraisers in excess to this amount. No capital stock was issued for good-will, patents, promotion fees or organization expenses. The

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PALESTINE EXHIBITION AIMED TO HELP JEWS OF JERUSALEM

London Is Attracted by Picturesque Display of Work Done by the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts and the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A most interesting and instructive exhibition was held recently at the Portman rooms, showing the work done by the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, founded by Professor Boris Schatz, and the Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls, both situated in Jerusalem. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the promotion of the industrial life of Jews and Jewesses in Jerusalem.

The exhibition represented a street in Jerusalem with stalls in the guise of eastern shops, and the stall holders were arrayed in eastern costumes, which added a great attraction to the scene, since all the dresses were of great beauty and exact copies of costumes worn in Palestine.

At the stalls where the work of the Bezalel school was exhibited Prof. Boris Schatz himself personally superintended the sale, and gave the following information with respect to the school, which was founded by him about six years ago:

His great idea for years, he said, had been in some practical way to help to further the welfare of his country so as to command a ready sale.

HUNGARIAN PREMIER BREAKS RELATIONS WITH M. DE JUSTH

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria-Hungary—The position in Hungary has entered on yet another phase. Dr. Lukacs, the Hungarian premier, having failed to come to an agreement with the Justh party, has broken off all relations with M. de Justh, and an early dissolution of the Hungarian Parliament is looked for.

M. de Justh declares that Dr. Lukacs' proposals in regard to franchise reform are as entirely inadequate as those proposed by Count Kihuen Hedervary.

The Justh group will therefore continue its obstruction to the army bill and the crisis of a few weeks ago is renewed with all the possibilities of a threatening abdication.

One curious fact, not very difficult to explain, has emerged out of the futile negotiations, namely the increasing popularity in Austria of M. de Justh. This popularity is due no doubt, in a measure, to the fact that it is fully realized in Austria, as it is in Hungary, that the institution of anything approaching universal suffrage in that kingdom would result in the immediate extinction of the Magyar oligarchy; but while this is true, the growing popularity of M. de Justh is also, to no little extent, due to the fact that he is coming to be recognized as a man whose patriotic disinterestedness is entirely above suspicion.

Hungary, as a whole, possesses a Legislature, the enlightenment of which compares favorably with any in Europe; nevertheless its politicians have always been actuated far more by motives of antagonism to Austria than by a desire for the welfare of the monarchy as a whole. This is fully recognized in Austria, and M. de Justh's freedom from such bias easily explains the favor in which he is held in that country. It is quite evident that the adoption of M. de Justh's proposals is the only really patriotic Hungarian policy, and is the last chance of the Magyars to retain the loyalty of the non-Magyars for the Hungarian kingdom.

KIEL REGATTA TO BE ATTRACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The influx of foreign visitors at the Kiel regatta will be greater than ever before. In addition to the Kaiser's many guests, who will include a number of Americans and Englishmen, the Royal Thames Yacht Club is sending a special steamer, with some 250 members, for the Kiel week.

A Dutch steamer will convey 700 visitors from Amsterdam to Kiel, and from Scandinavia a large number of yachtsmen will participate in the racing. The new Zeppelin airship, Victoria Luise, goes to Kiel for regatta week in June, by the Kaiser's special wish, and will undertake passenger trips.

EAST COAST DOCK COSTS £1,500,000

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A new deep-water dock, which is said to be the finest on the east coast, has just been opened to shipping at Immingham, near Grimsby. It has taken nearly six years to build and has cost £1,500,000. The port is likely to take a prominent part in the coal trade, and the hoists on the dock are capable of loading 65,000 tons in a twelve-hour day. It is possible that King George may visit the dock during the autumn and personally declare it open.

men and countrywomen in Jerusalem. After elaborating various plans which came to nothing, he finally thought of a scheme for establishing an industrial school for boys and girls in Jerusalem, where they could be taught the Hebrew and English languages and different branches of art. Theodore Herzl, to whom he submitted the idea, asked him what he intended to call the school. He replied, "Bezalel," after the first Jewish artist who built the temple in the wilderness.

Thirteen kinds of work are carried on in the school, including carpet and lace making, metal and silver filigree work, carving in wood and ivory, lithography and basket furniture making.

The Evelina de Rothschild school has 600 girls. These are taught Hebrew, English and Arabic, which enables them when their education is finished to be sent out as domestic servants to America, South Africa and Egypt. They are taught lace making and oriental embroidery, one department of their work being the making of epaulettes for the Turkish officials. The articles produced by both schools are sold at a fair price so as to command a ready sale.

EASE IN ENGLISH TONGUE IS SOUGHT FOR SCHOOLBOYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual meeting of the Parents National Educational Union, a plea was made by Dr. David, head master of Rugby school, for the teaching of English.

Critics, he said, had complained that boys, on leaving school, could not write a letter clearly, concisely, and with good style. They were unable to describe an object seen, or the process of a course of thought, the result, when it came to speech, being confusion. This, together with the complaint that boys were not imbued with any love of the best literature, he admitted, broadly speaking, to be justified.

Dr. David went on to recommend that boys should be taught systematically from the very beginning to express what they thought and saw so as to make it immediately intelligible. They should also be shown how to cultivate that kind of attention which would enable them to read a chapter and to follow the sequence of thought.

INDIVIDUAL BILL TO GRANT WOMEN VOTE IS STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A fresh attempt was made recently to introduce a bill with the object of enabling women to be enrolled as electors and to vote at parliamentary elections, by Mr. Lansbury, the Labor member for Bow and Bromley. The speaker, however, ruled against the introduction of the bill on the ground that the rejection of the conciliation bill, which took place recently, forbade the discussion of any measure of the same nature this session.

The action of Mr. Lansbury in bringing forward this bill caused anxiety in some quarters, as it was feared that the speaker's ruling might jeopardize the women's amendment to the government suffrage bill. The ruling, however, is confined solely to individual women's suffrage bills.

COMING OF SPRING CELEBRATED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—There is, in Constantinople, a double celebration of the first of May, for a considerable portion of the population still count time according to the old calendar and is therefore, according to western ideas, thirteen days behindhand in all its doings.

The Greeks keep May day with quaint observance, and many a house hung its wreath of fresh blossoms over the entrance to greet each visitor with a promise of spring.

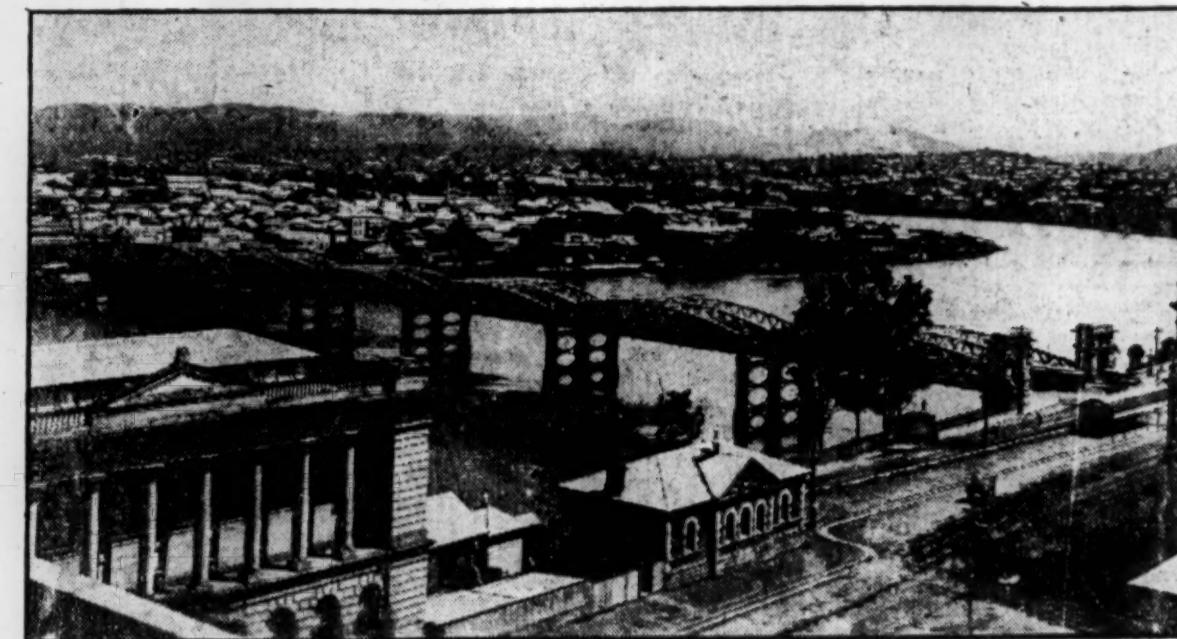
In the English high school for girls the ceremony of the crowning of the queen of the May was enacted amidst the usual scenes of happiness and an abundance of floral decorations.

FRENCH AIRMAN FLIES 438 MILES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Lieutenant de Briey, the military airman, piloting a Deperdussin monoplane fitted with a Gnome motor, flew recently from St. Cyr to Reims and back, following a circuitous route both on the outward and homeward flights. The outward journey was accomplished with only two descents which were made to refill the petrol tank, but the return journey was achieved in one uninterrupted flight. The total distance covered was about 438 miles and the average speed was 50 miles an hour.

BULK OIL STORES PROPOSED FOR BRISBANE



(Copyright; reproduced by permission of the department of agriculture and stock, Brisbane)
Brisbane river, with handsome Victoria bridge spanning it, whose banks may be looked on as suitable for big storage scheme

PROPORTIONAL PLAN OF REPRESENTATION URGED FOR IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WINCHESTER, England—It is understood that the question of establishing bulk oil stores at some place on the bank of the Brisbane river has been receiving attention lately. Seventeen thousand cases of petroleum spirit and oil engine kerosene from the British Imperial Oil Company's Sumatra oil fields arrived in Brisbane recently.

(Special to the Monitor)

QUEEN VICTORIA STATUE PLACED IN CASTLE HALL

(Special to the Monitor)

WINCHESTER, England—Statues commemorative of sovereigns figure in most of the cities of England and their erection and unveiling are events which except perhaps for a tablet are left unrecorded. The statue of Queen Victoria which has been unveiled at Winchester recently by the Princess Henry of Battersea has the distinction of having been twice unveiled and by two daughters of the Queen-Empress.

This curious fact recalls the time of the first unveiling by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and of the series of unfortunate incidents which led to the removal of the statue to a corner of Winchester Castle yard, of its subsequent placing in the Abbey gardens in a position where the sun never shone on its face and where the exquisite detail of the work was lost in shadow. Then occurred the Alfred millenary; and the erection of the gigantic Alfred statue a few yards away from that of the Queen led to the proposal by the Rev. G. A. Seymour to erect a canopy over the statue.

This plan was never carried into effect but after several years the public works committee of the county council, with the advice of the president of the Royal Academy and of T. G. Jackson, R. A., reported the position of the statue in the Abbey gardens to be unsuitable, and declared that in their estimation the statue was more suited to an indoor light. They recommended that it should be placed in the Castle Hall which was where Mr. Gilbert himself had wished it placed 23 years before.

The son of the donor, W. Ingham Whitaker, then offered to take such steps as were necessary to complete the work, provided it should be placed in Castle Hall. Mr. Gilbert, who was then in Bruges, found that he had in his possession figures that were originally meant for the statue. The addition of these, with some minute figures bearing a scroll, to the bronze socle of the statue, completed the work, and it now stands in its rightful place in the great hall of the castle where kings of England have sat in state, where Anselm and Walkelin contested the claims of king and pope, and where Parliament met.

(Special to the Monitor)

FRENCH CLUB IS OXFORD PROJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England—A German society has been established with great success in Oxford, and now the university is to have a French club with permanent premises, with a reading room, and library devoted to modern French literature. The French minister for education is showing an active interest in the formation of this.

There are to be two classes of membership: reading room membership and active membership. For the latter class there are to be "weekly meetings in French of an informal nature," and it is hoped to arrange a series of lectures which will be open to all members on French subjects. Though the club is primarily intended for University men, membership will not be necessarily confined to them.

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England—A meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association Council was held at Newcastle, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle being in the chair. The membership is now 155,000, an increase of nearly 10,000 for the year.

BLACK WATCH GIVES COLORS TO CATHEDRAL FOR KEEPING

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The presentation of the old colors of the second battalion of the Black Watch for preservation in St. Giles cathedral was the occasion of an impressive ceremony. The regiment is actually in Calcutta, but the old forty-second, now stationed in Edinburgh castle, represented the regiment at the service. Colonel Rose, commanding the first battalion, also attended with 400 of his men.

Among the congregation were Gen. Sir M. Bruce Hamilton, Brig.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury Williams, Maj. Wolfe Murray and others of the Scottish headquarters staff. The second battalion of the Black Watch received their new colors at the hands of the King during his recent visit to India, and it was the wish of Colonel Campbell that the old

colors should be sent home to St. Giles cathedral.

Dr. Williamson in his address said that they were to receive the colors of a regiment whose name and history were the pride and glory of the Scottish race. In a field near Aberfeldy 170 years ago the Black Watch, so named from the hue of its tartan, had first paraded, and within five years of that day its glorious career was opened on the famous field of Fontenoy. It was then that had been struck the distinctive note of impetuous bravery which marked the whole career of the regiment and to which was added a record of steadfast endurance and unquenchable loyalty.

The address ended, the guard of honor formed up, and to the strains of "Lochaber No More" played by the pipers, marched up the nave and handed the colors for safe keeping to Dr. Williamson within the cathedral.

LIBERAL DAILIES IN LONDON ARE NOW REDUCED TO FOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An amalgamation of no little interest has taken place between two London Liberal dailies, the Daily News and the Morning Leader. The paper which has resulted from this amalgamation will be known as the Daily News and Leader. The Morning Leader was started in 1892 by the Star Newspaper Company, and in 1909 the ordinary shares of the company were bought up in equal parts by Messrs. Cadbury, who had already acquired the Daily News in 1903, and Messrs. Rowntree, and since then the two newspapers have been managed to some extent in combination. Recently Messrs. Rowntree retired and their interests in the papers were acquired by Messrs. Cadbury, who like them, are well known cocoa manufacturers, and the lat-

ter family now own the combined newspaper together with what has been practically the Morning Leader's evening issue, the Star.

By the recent amalgamation the number of London Liberal dailies has been reduced to four, the Daily News and Leader, the Star, the Daily Chronicle and the Westminster Gazette. Of these the Westminster Gazette alone is a penny paper, a distinction it at one time shared with the Tribune, a Liberal newspaper which had a comparatively brief existence. The other three are halfpenny papers.

The Conservative daily press, on the other hand, numbers as many as 14 papers, of which five are halfpenny papers. One of these, the Daily Mail, claims to have the largest circulation in the British Isles.

AEROPLANE USES ROTATING WING TO FLY CHANNEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Cross-channel flights are becoming of such frequent occurrence that it will soon be unnecessary to chronicle them at all. The recent crossing, however, from France to England made by the Italian aviator Jules Nardin, was remarkable in one respect,

The statistics relating to the total value of the wheat yield during the last 10 years as compared with the previous decade bear eloquent testimony to the expansion of the agricultural industry. From 1901-2 to 1910-11 inclusive the value of the wheat produced exceeded that of the preceding 10 years by nearly £19,000,000, the figures being: 1891-2 to 1900-1, £11,957,447; 1901-2 to 1910-11, £30,792,523.

POPPY GROWTH IN CHINA DEPLORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is perhaps not surprising that in the confusion and relaxation in the enforcement of law which are apt to attend so complete an upheaval as has recently taken place in China, some of the measures which had found their way to the statute book should be disregarded. That this is the case with the regulations which have for some time past effectively stemmed the growth of the poppy in many provinces of the Chinese empire is a fact to be deplored. If persisted in it may have more far-reaching effects than would appear at first sight, for the opium policy of India is dependent on the good faith of the Chinese in the suppression of their output.

WORLD IS BUYING QUEENSLAND WOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the month of March 3099 bales of wool were exported from Brisbane to the United Kingdom, 1315 bales to Belgium, 2207 to France, 4523 to Germany, and 20 to America, making a total of 11,164. From Rockhampton 2658 bales were exported to the United Kingdom, and from Townsville 304.

ITALY'S FRANCHISE TO BE WIDER

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—No serious opposition has been offered to the electoral reform bill, the debate on which has now closed, and it is regarded as certain in official quarters, that its passage is assured. To judge from Signor Giolitti's speech, and from its reception in the Chamber, the many amendments which had been mooted will in all probability not be brought forward, or if brought forward will certainly not be pressed. As the result of the new measure, at the next general election, the number of voters will be raised from 3,000,000 to nearly 8,000,000.

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(Special to the Monitor)

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WALLACE MEMORIAL SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—It is proposed to raise a memorial to Wallace in Renfrewshire where the patriot was born. This will take the form of a massive grand column, and will cost about £2000. Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Argyll are supporting the movement.

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THE HOME FORUM

FREE SPEECH AND AUTHORITY

THE balance between freedom of speech and unauthoritative statement is marked by Dr. Wenley of the University of Michigan in his contribution to the recent discussion on free speech for college professors in the New York Post. He finds that their place of regard in the community should make them chary of expressing mere opinion. They should know whereof they speak and be sure that they knew. He says:

To pose as an authority—whether this position be taken consciously or attributed to one by others—in a question outside one's academic competence is, of course, to enact a lie. . . . For my own part, when I am subjected to criticism for public pronouncements, I desire to be in a position to reply to my detractors with those inconvenient queries—What do you know about it? How many years of your life have you devoted to the investigation of the subject?

Thus, when in an editorial—my own state has to bear no odium for its publication—attacking a book of mine, I find 11 gross blunders on elementary matters of fact fundamental to the theme, and 27 bits of fatuous misrepresentation. I, the humble Samaritan, go down justified rather than this frenetic Pharisee. It is readily conceivable that I may know more about strikes, and trusts, and the essential nature of gov-

Music and Flowers

"Give your flowers more music. Those lilies will mature rapidly on an hour or two of Beethoven. Roses improve on old-fashioned tunes."

This might well be the advice of one amateur gardener to another in the future if a discovery made by Prof. Hans Teitgen of Munich is taken seriously.

Professor Teitgen says that flowers are sensitive to music and betray their individual natures by expanding their petals under the influence of certain melodies. In accordance with this theory we may expect rosebuds to open and violets to raise their heads to soft, fairylike airs, while peonies would take on a deeper hue under the fanfare of Wagner.

An eminent London botanist says that however fantastic Professor Teitgen's discovery might appear there was undoubtedly a good deal in it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The men who conquer the world are the men who see beyond the world.—Percy C. Ainsworth.

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EDIFICE BEGUN BY ONE LATER KING

Of all the relics of the past, of which there is such an abundance in Great Britain, the old abbeys are undoubtedly the most striking. Their noble proportions, combined with the exquisite craftsmanship displayed, compel our admiration, when we consider that they were reared in an age so rude that the various rudiments of education were unknown except to a very few, and when the dwellings of the common people were little better than hovels.

One of the best known of the abbeys in the north of England is Furness abbey, which was founded in 1127 by Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, who afterward became King of England. As time wore on the abbey became extremely wealthy, and rich and poor bestowed upon the monks their gifts of lands and money to such an extent that in the reign of Edward I, the revenue amounted to a sum equal to £18,000 (\$45,000) at the present day. This sum gradually dwindled down as time went on, but at its dissolution in 1537 the income was equal to £2000 (\$45,000).

The abbot in consequence became so powerful that before long he held undisputed sway in all that portion of England. Some idea of his power may be gathered from the fact that he found it necessary to keep quite a small army of retainers and armed followers for the maintenance of his prerogatives as well as for the defense of that portion of the coast.

After the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII, in 1537, the beautiful abbey was deserted and began to decay. If this had been left for time alone to accomplish there is little doubt that Furness abbey would not now be in such a state of ruin. Much stonework has, however, been carried away from time to time for building purposes, and most of the parish churches in the vicinity contain material from this source. For example, the beautiful chan-

cel window from the abbey is now to be found in the parish church at Bowness Windermere.

The present proprietors, the Devonshire family, take the greatest interest in the ruins and every measure is being taken to insure their preservation.

The ruins stand in grounds covering nearly 60 acres. Some idea of the imposing appearance of the buildings may be gathered from the fact that the total length of the church was nearly 300 feet, and the width of the nave 65 feet. At the west end of the church are the remains of a lofty tower, the walls of which were 11 feet thick and were further strengthened by enormous buttresses. It is supposed that this tower is one of the most recent portions of the building, and probably dates to the early portion of the fifteenth century when the beautiful decorated style of architecture was giving place to the perpendicular.

The chancel must originally have

been very fine. The east window was

when time has been unable to efface,

and possesses a dignity and beauty

that it has correctly interpreted the gospel of Jesus.

True advancement consists in spiritual understanding which restores man's birthright of dominion. The achievement of this great desideratum is the real business of life, and it is here that true advancement is to be measured.

It is a sad commentary upon twentieth century progress that amidst all the glory and achievement of magnificent undertakings man, the builder of it all, is less enduring than that which he fashions, and that his buildings of brick, steel and stone are but monuments to his skill and endeavor. The failure of all this so-called progress to satisfy and confer happiness on mankind is vividly set forth by the author of Ecclesiastes who declared, "Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labor that I had labored to do; and behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

Likewise did Paul, who was converted with all skill and learning, recognize the inability of material progress to truly advance mankind, for he wrote the Corinthians: "And I brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified."

Here we have the wise man mourning over the vanity of material achievement, and the great disciple proclaiming the truth of the gospel of sin and disease.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 5, 1912

Cuba Needs Settlers

WITH the possibility of a third intervention Cuba is beginning to probe a little less casually than it has done in the past. Among the fundamentals of permanent progress in the island immigration has long been recognized, but it is only by the sudden flaring up of a race conflict that the Cubans are beginning to see that a steady influx of white immigration is not merely an economic demand but the most vital problem they have to deal with. Never before had the possibility of civil strife on color lines been taken seriously in Cuba, doubtless because the admirable blend between the Spanish and negro stocks made a sharp division of color not only impracticable but quite undesirable. Not even the race questions growing out of the stupendous share the negro element may justly claim to have had in the emancipation from Spain opened the eyes of the Cubans to the incipient race problem, so utterly foreign was it all to the history and traditions of the island. But if this fierce clash is the means of rousing the people to action not of reprisals but of redress, on the basis of a judicious immigration policy, the menace of a final intervention will be removed for good.

When it is considered that Cuba is sparsely populated, having only forty-six inhabitants per square mile, it is impossible not to recognize the manifold difficulties under which Cuban progress is laboring, and at once the excellent work that has been done in many directions since the emancipation. What independent Cuba represents today is mainly the result of individual effort, in some instances prodigious, while of collective work there has been very little. A sparse population in a country so enormously rich as is the island of Cuba is bad enough under a crown colony regime like the defunct Spanish administration, but it is utterly incompatible with a republic laying any claim to democratic government.

Immigration to tropical and sub-tropical countries has always presented serious problems from the white man's point of view, yet he regards the control of the tropics by his race as essential. But in the case of Cuba it does not seem that there should be much risk in experiments with south European immigration, Italian preferably, seeing that the natural source of immigration, the Spanish, has the drawback of political suspicion and probable complication. That there can be no question of Asiatic, whether Mongolian or East Indian experiments, is quite clear; the Cubans know that their race problem would be immeasurably exacerbated thereby, whatever view economists might take. But a further blend with the south European seems to offer a reasonable solution.

Why Do Pupils Quit High Schools?

IN A WAY rather more impressive than usual, the fact that the high schools fail to hold a satisfactory percentage of their enrolled pupils has again been brought out, this time through the instrumentality of a committee of the New York city board of education entrusted with the task of inquiring into the matter. From the report of this committee it appears that three of the larger high schools of the metropolis—two in the borough of Brooklyn and one in the borough of Manhattan—lost a total of 3000 students from February, 1910, to January, 1911. That is to say, of the total number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the year named, 3000 were missing at the end. For the most part they had gone out into the world to earn their livelihood.

No account must be taken here of the great loss in pupils occurring between the graded and the high schools, for that is a problem in itself. Not only in New York city, but everywhere throughout the country, the percentage of school children who stop at the grammar grades is very high. To put it in another and a stronger way, the percentage of the total enrollment of public school children who enter the high schools in the United States is astonishingly small. But here is a case where 3000 pupils who had gone through the grammar grades and entered the high schools, presumably with the intention of going through the course, had quit before the first year of the four had passed.

Of course, something must have occurred, some circumstance must have arisen, to change the intentions of these pupils, or at least to change the intentions of their parents or guardians. The interesting as well as the important question is, what was it? Why did 3000 pupils who were ready to go ahead with the high school course at the end of one January decide before the beginning of another that it was not worth while for them to continue, or why was this conclusion reached for them? It must have been because, as the course proceeded, it became clear to them or to those responsible for their care, or to both, that the benefit to be derived from the high school course would not pay for the time required in the getting of it. Perhaps this would not be true of all, but it is fair to assume that in the great majority of cases high school instruction was abandoned, rightly or wrongly, because it was not believed to be of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of any more time upon it.

There is neither disposition nor intention here of dropping into agreement with any such conclusion. It will be well, however, for those entrusted with public education in the United States to give serious consideration to the facts as they appear. These facts indicate that to many parents, guardians and students in every part of the country, the high school course offers little that is attractive or useful. To them it does not prepare or finish satisfactorily. In their estimation four years of high school add little or nothing to the earning capacity of the pupil. Assertion to the contrary is not sufficient; nothing that can be said for the system as it is will satisfactorily explain the desertions from the high schools in New York and elsewhere. The only rational thing to do is to discover just where the trouble lies, to find the deficiency, to make the high schools meet the needs of the thousands who regard escape from them as an advantage. If the high school course is not now so arranged as to benefit those who take it, then there is here an inexcusable waste of four precious years. It is for boards of education and educators to look the facts in the face and take upon themselves the responsibility of solving the problem.

INVESTIGATION of the Titanic disaster was carried on in the United States by a subcommittee of the commerce committee of the Senate. The chairman of the full committee, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, introduced on Monday a bill intended to meet the needs of ocean travel as they were revealed by the inquiry. This measure provides stringent regulations regarding wireless equipment, for vessels on the Great lakes as well as on the oceans; it practically embraces the salient provisions of independent measures just passed by the House and Senate, so far as wireless and lifeboat precautions are concerned, although it deals with the question of wireless control with greater comprehensiveness. It recognizes foreign steamship laws whenever they are found to be as effective as American; requires strict port examinations and boat drills; defines the qualifications of sailors; penalizes failure to assist any person in distress at sea; and makes criminally liable any master, managing owner, steamship director, principal or resident agent of a foreign steamship for sending from an American port a vessel that is unseaworthy. The bill also provides for a commission of five persons to investigate merchant marine construction here and abroad.

It may be truthfully said with relation to this and all other measures drafted or introduced with the same object in view, that its provisions, should they become law and be properly enforced, would greatly improve existing conditions in ocean travel. Perhaps some of the proposed enactments here and in Great Britain undertake to do too much, to go too far. The fewer and simpler the requirements, the more likely they are to be observed. These should cover, and with stringent provisions, all features of construction and equipment. It is the opinion of many who have given serious thought to the subject that the way to insure safety at sea is to provide for it first of all in the dry dock, then at the port of departure. Strict compliance with regulations now existing, with possible forfeiture of license and condemnation of vessels improperly constructed and equipped as a penalty, are put forward as necessary safeguards. No ship unfit for service at sea should be permitted to put to sea, and this unfitness should be determined not only by rigid inspection of the vessel, but by examination of its officers and men.

New Hampshire's Constitution

JUST AS the Ohio constitutional convention closes its important task and puts before the people for ratification forty-two proposed alterations or supplements of the organic law, the state of New Hampshire enters on a like task. When the outcome of the Granite state convention is known it will be interesting to compare the two products of contemporary American political reasoning and conscience. Ohio's present constitution was framed in 1850-51, New Hampshire's in 1784-1792, and in both cases there have been recurring periods of amendment. In Ohio the political tradition still remains of pioneer settlers of the Northwest territory who were among the first in the new nation ready for the task of popular constitution making, though much against their will they lived from 1802 until 1850 under a constitution that was unratified and to that extent objectionable. In New Hampshire, from colonial days to the present, the idea of reference of all important changes in organic law to popular approval or veto has dominated; and under the present venerable constitution there must be ratification of all changes by a two-thirds vote of electors exercising the right of franchise, and every seven years a referendum is taken on the necessity of constitutional revision.

Presumably the convention now assembled in Concord will not alter radically the framework laid by the men of 1784-1792, any more than the publicists of Massachusetts have changed the model laid down for that commonwealth in 1780. The changes will be functional, not structural. New Hampshire has recently passed through contests which have revealed necessities in the way of amendment, if the democratic ideal of government is to be retained. There are some disadvantages in carrying on the process of organic lawmaking during an era as troublous politically as is the present. Chances of hasty action are greater than if the conventions should come after partisan or class passion had quieted down somewhat.

In New Hampshire, as in Ohio, there is to be an earnest effort to induce delegates to do away with sex distinctions in defining suffrage rights, precisely, as in 1877 in New Hampshire, an end was put to Protestant monopoly of administrative and legislative offices. The artist and literary colony at Cornish, a minority of the faculty at Dartmouth College, the federated women's clubs of the state, the state grange and the labor unions are the main factors in the equal suffrage movement, and they will make a formidable showing. In an appeal to the electorate, later, the opposition of a church hostile to the movement no doubt would count adversely in the mill cities.

THE primary vote in some of the non-suffrage states is held up as a very good reason why the franchise should be extended to the women. The impartial observer cannot see how the women could possibly have done worse in some particulars.

WHEN the program committee of the international congress of chambers of commerce meets in Brussels later in the month to settle finally on the course of business for the Boston meeting it will find that five new topics await endorsement or rejection. These are unification of agricultural statistics; agreement as to the status of movable property at sea in time of war; a conference following investigation of prices and cost of living; validation of through-order-notify bills of lading; and uniformity of consular invoices. In each case the problem to be discussed is the desirability of international cooperation in either investigating or defining the specific issue and then meeting it. Of much the same tenor are the eight items of discussion for the conference agreed upon last July. Conspicuous among them because first in order of debate is the project of "establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice . . . capable of insuring continuity of jurisprudence and arbitration."

Because of the breadth of both the proposed and agreed-upon program which is to be discussed and acted upon at the Boston session as well as because of the appeal which the first trip to America makes, the attendance from Europe and Asia promises to be considerable, while the United States and Canada will, of course, have

Nelson Ocean Safety Act

exceptionally large delegations. More significant than either, however, will be the first large deputations of merchants and officials from the Latin-American countries, with which, when the Panama canal is open, both Europe and the United States expect to do an expanding trade.

There are certain phases of contemporary business, viewed from the standpoint of statesmen who preach and practise diplomacy based on triumph of nationalism measured by exports and imports, that do tend to produce war. Makers of materials and weapons that go to equip navies and armies stand back of militant rulers and truculent secretaries of state. But, taking the world by and large, traders, owners of marine property, manufacturers of finished products from raw materials that are assembled from the ends of the earth, and administrators of national treasures, do not desire war. They wish for the largest measure of internationalism, the greatest degree of uniformity of method in carrying on trade, and the most stable and civilized method of adjusting disputes when these arise, whether between nations or between individual traders.

TEXAS expects its yield of onions to be worth \$2,000,000 this year, and this before they have even been looked at by the middle-

UNTIL China settles the vexed question of how far foreign loans to her shall be accompanied by foreign supervision or control, she cannot move forward in domestic reconstruction with any swift or certain steps. How far-reaching such decision as may settle this struggle by the powers for collective and special privileges at Peking will be, the Monitor already has pointed out. But assuming that the problem of establishing national credit and getting quick control of cash is settled on a basis not humiliating or persistently irritating to the Chinese, what then? At once there will emerge large problems of internal administration, to be dealt with by the people, foremost among them being drafting and adopting a permanent national organic law, taking the place of the provisional constitution born of the revolution and naturally bearing its marks.

In this important task China will have the advice of not a few of her own sons, educated in Europe and America and conversant with the theories and practices of constitutional monarchies and republics, though usually unversed in actual lawmaking and law enforcement. There also will be on hand sage counselors among occidentals, who, like the missionaries, educators and travelers that advised Japan disinterestedly during the first years of her transition, will be able to point the way toward prudent experimenting in a more democratic form of government.

Whether China, at this stage of history, will try to reproduce the experience of western Europe and America in forms of government, or will launch out on a more socialistic or collectivistic theory of the state and of state activities, is one of those wide-open questions that make prophecy unsafe. Neither President Yuan Shi Kai nor Premier Tang Shao-yi is touched with modernity to the same extent as Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The leader of the revolution and the man who retired in order that Yuan Shi Kai might rule does not hesitate to declare his belief in socialism and in extreme state activity in solving all problems of economic and industrial distress, such as the great famines and floods that now periodically destroy population and wealth. He also would go far in preventing increment of wealth derived out of social development from going into pockets of private owners. He would tax after the manner urged by Henry George. No man in the empire now has, or is likely to have, greater weight as a national adviser, for Sun Yat Sen speaks with the authority of a world-wide traveler and of a patriot who has put nation far above self. It is worth noting that Premier Tang Shao-yi says that he hopes for socialism's triumph some day; but he is not as ready to experiment with radical legislation now as is Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

NEWSPAPER readers generally will recall how large a share of editorial comment was given four years ago, or even two years ago, to the deficit in the national revenues. This deficit, it will be remembered, played a large part in the first two years of the Taft administration, as it also came forward frequently and conspicuously through the long debates preceding the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. There were times, later, when it seemed that the deficit was about to vanish, when it was about to be transformed into a surplus, but some unforeseen draft upon the treasury would be made, and the hope of the President would be deferred. Finally, however, and by easy and almost imperceptible stages, the deficit ceased to be a subject of comment; it went out of the public mind. It would hardly come into remembrance now were it not for the fact that the time of year is approaching when the national government strikes its balances and learns whether it is running ahead or behind its revenues.

For the eleven months ending with May, there was a net deficit of \$6,462,000, which apparently went to show that the corner that the administration had so often in the last three years essayed to turn was still ahead. But the receipts since then have been large, \$6,118,000 in excess of expenditures in May, and there is reason to believe that counting the yield of the corporation income tax, a surplus of something like \$25,000,000 may be shown at the end of the fiscal year. No tinge of partizanship or factionalism is involved in a frank acknowledgment of the fact that in the fourth and closing year of his term Mr. Taft is likely to see his long-cherished hope of a treasury surplus realized. It ought to be granted him, also, that this realization is due mainly, if not altogether, to the stand he took upon entering the White House for economic administration, and to the courage with which he has maintained this position down to the present day.

Some of the recent acts of the House would seem to indicate a departure from this policy by the party in opposition and hoping soon to be in power. The country would feel greater assurance of business stability for the future if no such departure had been taken, if before adjournment there shall be given it by the House majority some pledge of its intention to curb expenditures. With its vast revenues, its vast opportunities for liberal expenditure along safe and sane lines, this government should never show a deficit. President Taft has at least demonstrated that in a period of high tension and high prices the affairs of the nation can be conducted in such a manner as to bring its outgo within its income.

The Treasury, Present and Prospective